

How 'Project Blue' turned Tory debacle into election triumph

By Peter Stothard

The bitter behind-the-scenes battle as Tebbit fought with Thatcher and Lord Young in the secret war of the political image makers



Angry conflicts forgotten in the euphoria of victory: Mr Tebbit and Lord Young celebrate at Tory Party headquarters.

Thursday, June 11, was a day of triumph for Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative high command. Thursday, June 4, was a day of bitterness, anger, almost despair. It was a day when a united Labour campaign was pressing hard against a disunited Conservative one, when splits and conflicts going back to the Westland debacle and beyond re-emerged from hiding. It was a day which Mrs Thatcher will remember as long as her day of victory — maybe even longer.

The immediate cause of trouble was a telephone call late on Wednesday night between two relatively little known players in the great election game. The caller was Mr John Banks, of the advertising agency, Young & Rubicam. The recipient was Mrs Thatcher's political secretary, Mr Stephen Sherbourne.

Any call from Y & R during the campaign meant potential problems. The very fact that Mr Banks was working for the Conservatives was controversial. It was deeply unpopular with the party's

official advertising agency, Saatchi and Saatchi. The details of its work were unknown to all but a tiny few of Mrs Thatcher's closest associates. For this purpose, that, emphatically did not include the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Norman Tebbit.

The purpose of Mr Banks' call was to warn No 10 that the two most threatening polls of the previous two days — both of which had been discounted by Conservative Central Office as anomalous — were confirmed by their own polls. Not only were the figures themselves confirmed but other polling information — produced by Y & R's own so-called "psychographic" methods — contained even more serious messages for the Thatcher camp.

Since the beginning of the campaign the Conservatives were shown to be six

points down and Labour eight points up. Confidence in the Conservatives' ability to govern was down nine points. Disillusion with Labour was down 14 points.

Labour was even gnawing at the success of the Conservative economic message. The Conservatives had begun their campaign to be re-elected by offering "the next moves forward". But no voters seemed to know what those moves were.

Mr Banks could only deliver the headlines of his gloomy report. But the Prime Minister received a full version before her routine campaign meeting at Conservative Central Office the next morning.

She had by now become used to the methodology of the Y & R research, which unlike standard polling, is based

on long in-depth interviews to assess the psychological make-up of the respondent. Based originally on US commercial techniques, it attempts to establish how people's attitude to life — not just their job, wealth or class — affects their behaviour.

She had not always taken much notice of what Y & R reported. But she had come to depend on the agency more in the past 18 months, especially in the aftermath of the Westland dispute.

During this election campaign she used it not just as a personal alternative to the advice coming in from Saatchi and Saatchi but as a running check on the public perceptions of her opponents — and her own ministers. She received a regular chart — for her eyes only — on how the nation's politicians, herself

Continued on page 28, col 1

Thatcher looks North

Tories aim at Labour's inner city bastions

By Robin Oakley and Nicholas Wood

Having defeated the Labour Party conclusively for the third time in a row, Mrs Margaret Thatcher set out yesterday to drive through as quickly as possible legislation designed to destroy Labour's last strongholds, the inner cities.

Since Thursday night's poll the Tories have no MPs in Manchester, Leicester, Bradford, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leicester and Newcastle, graphically underlining the North/South divide.

Mrs Thatcher, who is

pledged to eradicate socialism in Britain, plans to alter the political landscape by undermining Labour's political power bases in the impoverished urban heartlands and recreating Tory support in the cities, especially in the North.

The Government plans to press on with a heavy work-

money for several more urban development corporations, which cost about £150 million to set up, to move into blighted inner city areas to improve the environment and business prospects.

The Department of the Environment will be burdened with a huge workload and may well be given an extra minister to help Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State, to cope.

As well as the major new housing Bill, the department will put through in the early stages of the Parliament a Bill forcing councils to put out services for tender and measures to privatize the water authorities.

It also has charge of the commitment to switch from domestic rates to the community charge or "poll tax", which the Government believes will make local government more accountable.

Mrs Thatcher said yesterday: "The problem with some of these inner city areas is that they are run by the militant Left. The hostility exhibited by Militant towards business people is causing many of them to move out."

Ministers believe that the reason for the solidity of the Conservative vote and the unexpectedly high majority is that they have changed the political argument by increasing the number of home owners by 2 million to 65 per

cent. Continued on page 28, col 6

GENERAL ELECTION 1987

State of the parties			
Party	No	+	-
C	375	12	29
Lab	229	27	6
L	17	3	5
SOP	5	0	3
SNP	3	3	2
Pld Cym	3	1	0
OUP	9	0	1
DUP	3	0	0
SDLP	3	1	0
SF	1	0	0
Pop U	1	0	0
Speaker	1	0	0
Ind	0	0	1

load in the first session of Parliament, opening on June 25, with major Bills to implement the most radical measures in the manifesto, allowing parents and governors to take schools out of local education authority control and permitting council tenants to change their local government landlords for private sector trusts.

In addition, the Government is planning to find the

MORI poll closest to results

The MORI opinion poll published in *The Times* on the eve of voting proved to be the most accurate of all the polls conducted. It was accurate to within half a per cent.

Its prediction was: Conservatives 44 per cent, Labour 32 and Alliance 22. The result was: Conservatives 43 per cent, Labour 32 and Alliance 23. This is the third successive general election that MORI has conducted the most accurate poll.

IN PART 2

Cricket vote

The Test and County Cricket Board voted unanimously to oppose a West Indian resolution which seeks to ban cricketers who either play or coach in South Africa.

John Woodcock, page 56

Money poser

What can the home-owner with a pension, investments and savings expect from the new Government?

Family Money, pages 34-41

Portfolio

- There is £12,000 to be won today in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition — the weekly prize of £8,000 plus the daily £4,000.
- Yesterday's £4,000 was shared by three readers. Details, page 3.
- Portfolio daily list, page 33; weekly check, page 40.

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Powell defeated after 37 years

By Richard Ford

The 37-year career in the House of Commons of Mr Enoch Powell ended last night when he was defeated in his marginal South Down constituency in Northern Ireland.

Mr Powell, aged 74, showed no emotion as the victory of his opponent, Mr Eddie McGrady of the Social and Democratic Labour Party, was greeted with tumultuous cheers.

It was Mr McGrady's fourth attempt to capture the seat and is a bitter blow to the Official Unionist Party and its leader Mr James Molyneux.

He was a close confidant of Mr Powell who first contested the constituency in October 1974 after he refused to stand as a Conservative in Wolverhampton South West in the General Election of February 1984.

Mr McGrady had a major-

ity of 731 and is the SDLP's third representative to win a seat in the House of Commons.

Mr Powell's voice almost broke when he said: "In the rest of my life, when I look back upon those 13 years, I shall be filled with affection for this province and its people."

He said he would maintain links with the Unionist Party and discuss matters with them when asked.

Mr McGrady was carried shoulder-high from the counting centre and declared: "It is a tremendous and overwhelming occasion for me. We have struggled so long."

Mr Gerry Adams, president of the Provisional Sinn Féin, held his seat in West Belfast with a majority of 2,221 over Dr Joseph Hendron, the SDLP candidate.

Heavy trading as shares soar to record

By Richard Thomson

The stock market hit a record high yesterday as City institutions reacted to the Conservative election victory, but gilts and sterling fell, largely on profit-taking by foreign investors.

Shares rose across the board on heavy trading, fuelled by the enthusiasm of British buyers. The FT 30-share index rose 27.1 to a record 1,767.9.

The pound, however, fell back from Thursday night's levels, Sterling dropped by nearly one cent against the dollar to close in London at \$1.6520.

Gilt-edged stocks lost gains made on overnight dealing during the election as heavy selling by Japanese investors sent the market down by around 1½ points.

The rise in the retail price index for the year to May was 4.1 per cent.

£8bn rise, page 29

Kinnock under fire from both wings

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock will today take his first opportunity to try to lift the Labour Party out of the depression into which it has sunk after its third successive crushing election defeat.

He decided yesterday against having a weekend off after the rigours of the past four weeks and to address a Scottish miners' rally in Edinburgh, signalling his determination immediately to get on with the task of winning the next general election.

But Mr Kinnock, disappointed but defiant in the wake of Mrs Thatcher's landslide victory, faces a renewed bout of infighting to determine the future direction of the party.

Despite suggestions yesterday from sources close to him that there will be no major policy reversals, Mr Kinnock was already coming

under pressure from both wings to adopt a different tack.

Senior party figures, including Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, Mr Larry Whitty, the general secretary, and Mr Peter Shore acknowledged the damage done to Labour's prospects by the way its non-nuclear defence policy had been received.

But the left was quickly underlining that any attempts to change cherished policies would be fought. Mr Ken Livingstone, the new MP for Brent East, making the sort of remarks Mr Kinnock has been trying to stamp out, said: "We have to say that we cannot win in the son of structure of the House of Commons. We are going to lose votes. We must make sure we link up with groups outside Parliament in order to defeat this Government."

Mr Ronald Butt, former associate editor of *The Times*, who has contributed a weekly column to the newspaper for more than 15 years, receives the CBE.

The Queen also honoured Dr Christopher Perrins, an Oxford University scientist, who is made a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order for "personal services in connection with the Queen's swans". He found that the royal birds were disappearing from the Thames because they were swallowing lead weights used by fishermen.

Fall Honours Lists, pages 4, 5

Steel hints at Alliance future without him

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Steel hinted yesterday that he may stand down as leader of the Liberal Party after the Alliance's failure to break the two-party system.

He also appeared to recognize for the first time the handicap of his dual leadership of the Alliance with Dr David Owen.

Although reluctant to make a snap decision on the future of the leadership, he disclosed: "I have never said I am going to go on forever."

The election has been a failure for the two parties, but it was not the end of the road for the Alliance, he insisted.

At 49 he has led the Liberal party for 11 years. He appeared battle-weary but philosophical when talking yesterday to reporters in the garden of his home at Etrick Bridge on the Scottish borders. He saw his own majority dented by a drop of 2,597.

Under the Liberal party's constitution, the leader must put himself up for re-election by all 150,000 members within two years of a general election.

He said he did not expect to make a decision this year. More immediate is the Alliance's future as joint parties when the pressure is now on for a full merger under one leader.

"We now have to regroup and consolidate", Mr Steel said. "We must undergo our internal debate about the future of the Alliance. But my own view is that we press on."

The setback may prove to be a maturing experience for the Alliance, he said. The joint parties were here to stay.

Meanwhile Dr David Owen made it clear that he will lay his leadership on the

line in a determined attempt to prevent the Social Democrats and Liberals merging.

He warned that in future the Alliance would have to adopt far more robust policies instead of the weak compromises, particularly on defence, that had hitherto been deemed necessary to preserve its unity.

He said the Conservatives had benefited from "determined, clear, firm leadership".

His comments are likely to strain relationships with Liberals, who will see them as evidence of Dr Owen's

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determination to move the Alliance much further to the right.

Dr Owen insisted that the Alliance was "here to stay". He said he would remain SDP leader as long as his party wanted him.

But he made it clear that he was laying his authority on the line when asked whether Liberals would vote for him as leader of a merged party. He replied: "That's a separate question. I would have to decide whether I would be a candidate in such a situation."

He also opposed the idea of a single Alliance leader.

Speaking in Plymouth before flying back to London, Dr Owen condemned as "a disgrace" the existing voting system. The Alliance secured more than seven million votes but was again "grossly" underrepresented. Under proportional representation it would have had more than 130 MPs.

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Queen honours surgeon caught in Beirut siege

By David Sapsted

A surgeon and a nurse who survived starvation, shelling and sniping during a five-month siege at a Beirut refugee camp are honoured today in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

Several members of the Royal Household, including the Queen's hairdresser, top sports representatives, including the England cricket captain Mike Gatting, and several showbusiness personalities, such as Michael Crawford, are also honoured.

Dr Pauline Cutting, aged 35, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, is awarded an OBE, and Miss Susan Wighton, aged 28, a nurse, of Glasgow, an MBE for their work in the Bourj al-Barajneh refugee camp.

One of only two life peerages goes to

Sir Philip Knights, former Chief Constable of the West Midlands. He is believed to be the first full-time police officer to be elevated to the House of Lords.

Lt Col Sir John Miller, who retires in August after 26 years in charge of the Royal Mews, is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Mr Charles Martyn, the Queen's hairdresser, is made a Member of the Victorian Order and Miss May Prentice, Her Majesty's assistant dresser, gets the Royal Victorian Medal.

Chief Supt James Beaton, awarded the George Cross for his part in thwarting the Princess Anne kidnapping attempt in 1974, is made a Lieutenant of the Victorian Order, four years after taking over as the Queen's police

officer. Similar awards go to Mr John Haslam, the Queen's assistant press secretary, and Mr Martin Leslie, the resident factor at Balmoral.

Inspector Bryan Jones, of the West Midlands police, who braved petrol bombs and bricks to rescue families caught in the 1985 riots in Handsworth, Birmingham, has been awarded the Queen's Police Medal.

Michael Crawford, the star of *Barnum* and *The Phantom of the Opera*, and Mr John Timpson, an early-morning favourite on Radio 4's *Today* programme, until his semi-retirement to Norfolk earlier this year, are both awarded the OBE.

England skipper Mike Gatting admitted to surprise and delight over his OBE.

"It is a great honour to cricket as well as myself. Normally, you work long and hard for an award like this but I have received it after just 15 years of playing cricket," he said.

Mr Ronald Butt, former associate editor of *The Times*, who has contributed a weekly column to the newspaper for more than 15 years, receives the CBE.

The Queen also honoured Dr Christopher Perrins, an Oxford University scientist, who is made a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order for "personal services in connection with the Queen's swans". He found that the royal birds were disappearing from the Thames because they were swallowing lead weights used by fishermen.

Fall Honours Lists, pages 4, 5

NEWS SUMMARY

Prison inmates top 50,000 mark

Prison inmates in England and Wales have officially topped 50,000 for the first time (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

The total of 50,064 includes 418 prisoners held in police cells because of overcrowded prison conditions, but does not include 22 immigration detainees.

Miss Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said: "This shameful statistic is the end result of the most punitive sentencing policy in the EEC."

Mr Andrew Rutherford, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said the figure was a shocking indictment of penal policy, which he said was in a complete shambles.

"The evidence of recent years shows only too clearly that the prison building programme is not going to solve the deepening jail crisis," he said.

Win for boatmen Jury on the road

The owners of fishing boats at Grimsby and Hull yesterday won a High Court action for payment of about £80,000 in compensation for fish withdrawn from the market under EEC regulations.

Mr Justice Macpherson ruled in a test case important to the whole industry that the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce could not make a blanket refusal of compensation because of general dissatisfaction over the way the scheme was operated in Grimsby and Hull.

The compensation will not be paid until the board decides whether to appeal.

Leniency for addict

Kitty Bentley, the daughter of the Marchioness of Bute and former wife of Mr John Bentley, the millionaire, escaped a jail sentence yesterday after a magistrate decided not to give her a prison record which might prevent her from receiving treatment for her drug addiction in America.

Bentley, aged 29, admitted possessing 190 milligrams of heroin and breaching a two-year probation order.

Mr Eric Crowther, magistrate at Horseferry Road court in London, said she was "just the sort of lady who the leeches who sell drugs like to batten onto".

He offered her a choice between a fine of £2,000 or a day's detention in the court cells. Bentley, said to owe £12,000 to lawyers, chose the latter and spent four hours in custody.

Singer is sued

Brian Ferry, the rock singer, is being sued by a record company for alleged breach of contract.

E G Records is bringing a High Court action against Mr Ferry (right) who says that he is no longer under contract.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, gave the go ahead yesterday to an urgent hearing for the company which is claiming an alleged breach of contract, under which Mr Ferry is said to owe three further albums. No date has been set for the hearing.

Customs strike ends

Cross-channel traffic at Dover was back to normal yesterday after customs officers, who had threatened an indefinite strike in support of their £20 a week pay claim, returned to work. The port authority said there had been very little build-up of freight lorries bound for Europe.

Left-wing Labour MPs gain decisive foothold

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

The left has gained a decisive ascendancy over the right for the first time in the Parliamentary Labour Party as a result of the general election.

The arrival of several prominent hard-left members at Westminster later this month is unlikely to weaken Mr Neil Kinnock's authority.

But the attention they will attract and the resistance they will mount to any attempts to make to modify unpopular policies will not make the Labour leader's task of lifting

his party after a third successive defeat any easier.

About a third of the 239 Labour MPs elected on Thursday went to the House of Commons. However only some 12 of the 68 new MPs could be categorized as members of the centre-right, which has dominated the parliamentary party, particularly the shadow cabinet, for years.

About 55 of the intake could be described broadly as left, measured roughly by their association with the soft-left Tribune Group or hard-left Campaign Group, adding to the 80 or so left-wing MPs who were re-elected.

That gives the Left some 135 MPs in the Parliamentary Labour Party, a clear majority over the right. However, of the new left-wingers, about 35 are believed to be broadly on the soft left, the grouping most sympathetic to Mr Kinnock. Along with the centre right, it has sustained his authority for the past four years.

The Tribune Group, the traditional forum of the left, will become the dominant grouping with about 80 members. However it will be the 20 or so hard-left MPs who in the early days of the new parliament will inevitably gain the most publicity.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, former leader of the Greater London Council and now MP for Brent East, has already won headlines with his suggestion of the need for extra-parliamentary action.

In the coming weeks the utterances of newcomers such as Mr Pat Wall, one of the founding fathers of the Militant Tendency, who was elected at Bradford North; Mr Ronald Campbell, the far-left supporter who ousted Mr John Ryman at Blyth Valley; Mr Chris Mellin, the former Benoit editor of *Tribune*, who won Sunderland South; Mr Bob Cryer, the former hard-left MP who returns at

Bradford South; Mrs Audrey Wise, who returns at Preston; and Mr George Galloway, the fiery left-winger who replaced Mr Roy Jenkins at Glasgow Hillhead, will be carefully analyzed.

Others who can be placed in the hard-left category are Mr Bernie Grant (Tottenham) and Miss Diane Abbott (Hackney North and Stoke Newington) — two of the four black MPs who were elected — and Miss Mildred Gordon (Bow and Poplar) and Miss Joan Whalley (Stoke North).

The bigger soft-left contingent contains former MPs such as Mr John Garrett (Norwich, South), Mr Jim

Marshall (Leicester South), Miss Joan Lester (Eccles), Mr Keith Vaz (Leicester East) and Mr Paul Boateng (Brent South) — the two other black MPs — Mr David Blunkett (Sheffield Brightside), Mr John Reid (Motherwell North), a former adviser to Mr Kinnock, Mr Henry McLeish (Central Fife) and Mrs Joan Ruddock (Dorset) are also included.

Sources close to Mr Kinnock said yesterday that he is unlikely to drop traditional left-wing policies. But it is certain that he will come under pressure to repack some of the policies which have proved hard to sell.

Liberals and SDP left to contemplate merger idea

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Pressures were growing yesterday for a merger of the SDP/Liberal Alliance in an attempt to rescue the two parties from the bitter disappointment of their result in Thursday's election.

The Alliance had a disastrous election. The late surge of votes which it had hoped for never materialized. Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Bill Rodgers failed to win their way back to the Commons, and Mr Roy Jenkins was defeated.

The Alliance lost Leeds West, Glasgow Hillhead, Stockton South, Cambridge South East, Portsmouth South, Colne Valley, the Isle of Wight and Ryedale. The only consolation was that the Liberals gained Argyll and Bute, Southampton and Fife North East.

But as the party leadership started to pick up the pieces, the threat to the Alliance was that if the two partners do decide to merge, as 80 per cent of their supporters would like them to, then they may have to manage without Dr David Owen, the most charismatic and electorally appealing figure in either party.

Dr Owen has long irritated Liberals by his resistance to a merger and his determination to keep the SDP as a separate entity. He said in an interview last September that if the two parties did opt for a merger then he might well not be part of it.

"If it decides to become an Alliance party then I'd need to think that through. It depends on whether I think that's right at the time or not."

Dr Owen and Mr Steel spoke yesterday about the questions of merger and joint leadership and agreed to do nothing hastily. But Mr John Pardoe, the Alliance campaign manager, said that merger and related questions were "on the agenda".

Mr Jenkins, the former SDP leader, said that having two leaders had proved a big strategic disadvantage. "The whole future of the Alliance depends upon becoming closer."

Mr Rodgers, one of the original Gang of Four, said: "Two leaders was a liability; last time it was a novelty. They work together as well as any two senior leaders in politics and yet it was not credible to the country."

Mr Alan Watson, the former president of the Liberal Party who failed once more to capture Richmond and Barnes, the narrowest Tory/Alliance marginal seat in the country, said: "If the Alliance is to break through within the present electoral system it has got to be basically one party with one leader. I think the complexity of the message and the image undoubtedly damaged us."

Dr Owen, who had begun to sound more conciliatory about merger in recent days, yesterday seemed to be adopting a tough negotiating position in case the demands for merger became irresistible. He took a tough line on defence which would clearly anger a number of Liberals who went along reluctantly with the Alliance compromise on defence policy.

He made clear that any merger would have to tie the joint party to the kind of "tough" defence policies for which he stands.

Declaring that the Labour Party was "unelectable", Dr Owen said "the reason that they have not delivered is that their policies stink". The Tory victory, he said, had to do with "determined, firm leadership".

"They know what they want. It is also quite clear that the people of this country want a serious defence policy. There is no other way you can interpret this result," he said.



A disconsolate Mr David Steel brooding on the poor Alliance showing after his own Border constituency result, where his Liberal majority fell by 2,597 (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

Opinion polls

City tactics worry experts

By Paul Valley

Opinion pollsters yesterday called for an independent inquiry into the abuse of their polls by City speculators during the election campaign.

Their anxieties centred on a growing number of attempts to manipulate the market on the back of rumours about the outcome of impending polls.

Last week many of the wider fluctuations in the market were attributed to such rumours which one day alone wiped £6 billion off share values.

At a meeting of the Association of Marketing and Survey Organizations, leading pollsters expressed the belief that most of these reports have been wilfully fictitious.

They also discussed their concern at futile attempts to

HOW THE POLLS SCORED

Poll by	For	Con %	Lab %	All %	Oth %	Error
Harris	TV-AM	42	35	21	2	1.50
Gallup	D Telgraph	41	34	23.5	1.5	1.25
ASL (tel)	Sun	43	34	21	2	1.00
MORI	Times	44	32	22	2	0.50
Marplan	Guardian	42	35	21	2	1.50
NOP (ADJ)	Indepnt	42	35	21	2	1.50
Result		43	32	23	2	
Poll average		42	34	22	2	1.21
Difference		-1	+2	-1	0	

Source: AMSO

obtain premature disclosure of the poll results.

Mr Bob Wybrow, of Gallup, said: "Throughout the campaign we were constantly getting calls as early as 10 am from City people saying they had heard a rumour about a poll due out that evening. Some of them were very wild indeed."

The outcome of the election was a good one for the six main polling organizations whose predictions were, on aggregate, within 1.21 per cent of the result.

The MORI poll for *The Times* was accurate to within 0.5 per cent. That placed MORI, for the third general election running, at the top of the accuracy league.

Unions set to oppose further 'sell-offs'

By John Spicer

The trade unions are preparing to fight Conservative plans for further industry privatization.

They have secretly been making contingency schemes for a prolonged and drawn out battle which could replace any disputes as the most likely cause of industrial strife.

A confidential report leaked from a recent National and Local Government Officers' Association conference indicated how senior union officials have also become dismayed at the increasing popularity of privatization within the trade union movement itself.

Union leaders believe that any further moves towards privatization will whittle away more of their power and influence.

During the years of Tory government, more than 600,000 workers have been "sold" to private owners.

Exhilarated by the multi-billion pound success of the sales so far, the Conservatives are in an "everything must go" mood.

The Tory manifesto put up the British Airports Authority, the water authorities and electricity boards for certain offer and the Queen's Speech will underline that the policy is set to continue.

But if the Tories are running out of grand enterprises, there are dozens of other areas of interest.

Civil Servants in departments as diverse as defence, transport, employment and environment are all under scrutiny.

Cleaners, caterers, messengers and security staff are obvious immediate targets. There is even talk of agencies being given parts of the tax service.

The biggest and most pressing battle is that against the sale of the electricity industry which will be waged by the eight unions.

The Post Office unions are also opposed to the imminent sell-off of counter services, the parcels service and Girobank.

THE INNOVATIONS The Magical REPORT Silver Solution
— the silver plating formula they couldn't copy.

When The Silver Solution's inventor came to us last autumn and explained that, after 16 years of research and development, he had finally perfected a formula that would replace worn silverware and silver-plate many base metals, we were frankly sceptical.

"Does it really work?" we asked. He immediately demonstrated the product by silver-plating a copper coin in 20 seconds flat. He went on to explain that very national newspaper and antique journal that had reviewed The Silver Solution had reported favourably. He showed us that The Silver Solution had won the Daily Mail Ideal Home Blue Ribbon award for the "Best New Consumer Product 1986".

We tried it for ourselves on some worn silver cutlery and an old silver-plated teapot — the results were quite miraculous. "But it's bound to be copied," we said. "Let them try," he said and pulled out of his case a thick file of patent documents. He explained how his patent protected his formula, and how anyone trying to create an alternative silver-plating solution would have to use different chemicals which would make their formula either less effective or highly toxic. Today, some 9 months later, there are some 300,000 satisfied users of The Silver Solution worldwide and sure enough an alternative silver-plating product has not been launched. But the inventor was right. Independent tests have shown that the alternative "Silver Plating Formula" is far less effective and has a much lower concentration of silver suspended in the solution so, whereas the imitation is flatter, there is still no substitute. The inventor's only concern now is that anyone buying the competitor's product may be disappointed and may never discover the true magic of The Silver Solution. But enough of the story, let's tell you more about the product.

It's almost alchemy!

The Silver Solution is non-toxic and actually silver-plates worn silverware as well as cleaning and polishing it. It adds a layer of pure silver to the surface by a new patented process called molecular plating. It can be used not just on silverware, but also on hard base metals such as copper, bronze, brass or nickel. It makes electro-plating a thing of the past. It enables you to silver-plate precious objects of every kind from fine antique silver-plate to old worn items of silverware found in your local antique shop.

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The silver-plating will not chip, peel, or flake. The finish is less prone to tarnishing. It can be used to refurbish sterling silver as well as plate and is particularly effective on fire marks and solder joints. Unlike conventional silver polishes it is non-abrasive — the patina of the silverware is enhanced — as you are adding back silver. **Don't take our word for it...**

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This has been a more critical election for Britain than might have been supposed from the level of interest aroused by the campaign. It has done far more than give Mrs Thatcher an honoured place in the record books for winning three elections in a row.

Above all, it has consolidated her revolution. I do not mean that her policies are now accepted in all parts of the country or that they can never be changed in the future.

The merest glance at the results is enough to confirm that the rigour of her economic thinking, her reliance upon market forces and her emphasis upon enterprise have not yet become the conventional wisdom in the north of England, and still less in Scotland.

But they have affected attitudes more deeply than is often appreciated, not only in the south-east but also in the Midlands. If international conditions permit another four years of increasing prosperity, I would expect Thatcherite thinking to be more widely accepted, even among people who would never regard themselves as her supporters. Her

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

influence will often permeate where her personality is resisted.

That is one of the marks of a pathfinding government. Any succeeding administration will now have to come to terms with the British experience under Thatcher, not simply reject that experience.

The second conclusion to be drawn from this election is that a good campaign matters less than a good record. If the outcome had been determined on the basis of points awarded by the voters for clever electioneering, then Labour would have won.

Mrs Thatcher's resounding victory does not mean that the Conservative campaign was better than it seemed. It means that the electorate was capable of putting all the campaigning in perspective. The voters kept the government in office partly because of its record and partly because of the alternative.

The Labour image-makers did their job with great professional skill. But it has been shown that the medium cannot weave its spell without an acceptable message.

If this conclusion now passes into the folklore of British politics, the beneficial effects will be felt long after the specific issues of this election have been forgotten.

TEBBITT'S BULLDOG GOES DINGBATS

Unlike Tebbitt's Bulldog Dingbats do not dribble over the carpet every day, do not bite and are much more attractive than either Tebbitt or his bulldog — more fun too.

Dingbats is the brilliant and compulsive new board game from Waddingtons.

Kennels at Boots, Hamleys, Selfridges, W.H. Smith, Menzies and all good games stores.

The Sunday Times

The success in New York of the British musical *Les Miserables* has brought into the spotlight once again how its profits are failing to benefit the Royal Shakespeare Company, which originated the show.

In tomorrow's *Sunday Times*, the insight team reveals that the show, winner last week of eight Tony awards, has taken \$7m at the Broadway box office.

However, the company's former chief executive, Trevor Nunn, and his creative team have made ten

times more in profits from the show than the RSC has itself. Meanwhile, the RSC is suffering from a £1m deficit and is asking the government for extra funds.

The *Sunday Times* also looks closely at the general election result, arguing that Mrs Thatcher's victory broke the mould while Neil Kinnock failed to come even a good second best.

The newspaper that is better than a month of other *Sundays* is really at its best tomorrow.

URGENT STOP SHIPMENT AUCTION SALE

Duly authorised by the largest Persian carpet dealer in the world, we have been instructed to liquidate a complete shipment of

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As a new U.S. embargo affecting three major weaving areas in the East, transhipped through London, is now in effect, a portion of these goods have now been cleared through Her Majesty's Customs so that they may be offered to the public at large on the home market, for immediate cash realisation.

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Ferry in trib crew

Two-way help high

Suicidal fatl on he could

Man's shout

Police al

Ferry inquiry ends in tribute to heroic crew and rescuers

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The inquiry into the ferry disaster off Zeebrugge ended yesterday with tributes to 20 members of the crew and passengers who played particularly heroic parts in rescuing people from the Herald of Free Enterprise after it had capsized.

The capsizing occurred in about one minute as hundreds of tons of seawater rushed into the Dover-bound Townsend Thoresen ship through the open bow doors on March 6. The inquiry ended 14 weeks to the day after the capsizing. It is estimated to have cost at least £500,000, and involved 29 days of hearings and approaching 3,000 pages of transcript.

Mr Justice Sheen, the Wreck Commissioner, said that he had never in the past 35 years known a formal investigation carried out so rapidly.

He thought that speed would add greatly to its value. His report is expected to be completed by about the end of next month.

Mr David Steel, QC, for the Secretary of State for Transport, singled out three people who were on the Herald of Free Enterprise whom he said the court might particularly wish to commend for their part in the rescue. They were Mr Terry Ayling, the bosun, aged 41, from Faversham in Kent who "in the absence of any deck officer took the responsibility for organizing the rescue efforts, first from the bridge and then from the passenger spaces".

Mr Stephen Homewood, aged 34, from Hastings, an assistant purser, who "spent four or five hours inside the ship helping to get survivors out."

Mr Andrew Parker, a passenger from Herne Hill, south-east London, who allowed himself to be used as a human bridge so that others could get out.

Mr Steel also mentioned: Mr Anthony Busby, aged 32, from Folkestone, a steward, who assisted people on the ship's side.

Mr John Butler, aged 25, a steward from Grays in Essex, who smashed windows, put ropes down and pulled people out, and was one of the last to leave.

Mr Mark Stanley, aged 29, from Ashford, assistant bosun, who was injured but went back into the vessel to support the passengers.

Mr Thomas Wilson, a Quartermaster, aged 38, from Glasgow, who assisted on the bridge and in passenger rescue and went back into the hull for a time.

Mr Mark Squire, aged 21, from Dover, a deckhand, who assisted in pulling passengers out.

Mr Brian Kendall, aged 23, from Canterbury, a deckhand, who was involved in rescue work in the mess, on the bridge and on the ship's deck.

Mr William Walker, aged 23, from Dover, a deckhand, who helped about 10 passengers out of the messroom and then pulled passengers out of the ship.

Mr John Jackson, aged 41, from Stratford, a steward, who suffered injuries but assisted in saving a young girl and two passengers, and was pulled out on a rope carrying a young boy.

Mr Lee Cornelius, aged 21, a deckhand from Deal, who helped people out of the messroom and onto the deck, kept a woman's head above

the water until she was rescued, and then assisted on the ship's side.

Mr Kenneth Hollingsbee, aged 38, from Canterbury, a steward who organized the rescue of survivors in one part of the ship using a lifeboat ladder and helped to rescue a woman and child.

Mr Henry Graham, aged 23, from Whitehaven, a steward, who helped lorry drivers to escape, broke glass to release passengers from the cafeteria, and helped them get out, and then assisted on deck.

Mr Thomas Johnson, a passenger, who played a key part in helping up to 10 people out of the video room and was the last to leave.

Lance Corporal Terence Smith, who helped to pull several women out of the water, and subsequently helped helped women and injured out first, but required 30-40 stitches in his back.

Corporal Peter Williamson, serving in West Germany, who pulled several people out of the water.

Lieutenant Anthony Teare, who directed about 20 people in a dark corridor to the ropes, and assisted in pulling people on to the ship's side.

Mr Michael Skippen, aged 30, from Canterbury, head waiter, who helped below until he lost his life.

Mr Glen Butler, aged 25, a steward from Malta, who died helping to save passengers.

Dealing with technical aspects in his closing speech, Mr Steel urged the inquiry to "inject a sense of compelling urgency" to achieve progress on questions of stability in roll-on roll-off passenger ferries.

Two-way mirrors help fight crime

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Two-way mirrors will be used in a new purpose-built centre in London for identity parades, so that victims will not have to face their assailants.

The victims or witnesses will be brought, one at a time, to a viewing area behind the mirrors.

They will first have been put at ease in pleasantly furnished waiting rooms with tea and coffee-making facilities.

If successful, the American-style centre at Brixton police station in south-west London may be copied in other parts of the country. It is being run as an experiment for 12 months.

Scotland Yard and Home Office experts believe the mirrors will ease the trauma for victims, particularly of sex

attacks, who are nervous of confronting their assailants. Inspector Jim MacMaster, in charge of the £60,000 centre, said: "This is a much more professional way of conducting an identity parade and by putting the victim more at ease could increase the number of positive identifications."

Volunteers for parades can claim a £4 fee and will be provided, if necessary, with police props like overalls, glasses and even false beards and moustaches, to make all participants look alike.

A similar centre already exists in Glasgow and in Manchester police use smaller, portable two-way mirrors for some identity parades.

Suicidal father killed son he could not leave

A father who planned to commit suicide killed the son he loved because he could not bear to leave him behind when he died. Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Thomas Connolly, aged 44, broke the skull of Michael, aged eight, with a pickaxe handle as they sat watching television.

As his wife and daughter slept upstairs he crept out of his home intending to kill himself.

But he could not bring himself to jump from the fifth floor of a block of flats. When he lay on a railway line near by a train came along.

Eventually he called the police and waited near a telephone box. When they

arrived he said: "I have strangled him, he is in the front room. Do not tell my wife."

Connolly, an unemployed lorry driver, of Western Avenue, Gabaia, Cardiff, pleaded not guilty to murdering his son last February. His plea of guilty to manslaughter was accepted by the prosecution.

Sentencing Connolly to be detained indefinitely at Whitchurch Psychiatric Hospital in Cardiff, Mr Justice Evans said that at the time of Michael's death Connolly had been suffering from a depressive illness.

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the defence, said that Connolly's wife was standing by him. "She says he has always been a good husband and a good father."

Man's shout ended restaurant fight

By Howard Foster

A fight at a Chinese restaurant where diners were allegedly attacked by staff stopped after a man shouted he was from the Foreign Office, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Stephen Redpath, a newsgatherer from Hornchurch, Essex said that calm was restored almost immediately.

Mr Redpath told Southwark Crown Court how he had been in the Diamond Restaurant in central London last June.

"Some were hitting them

with their fists, some had pieces of wood in their hands and some were kicking. Then one man said he was from the Foreign Office and they were all in deep water", he said.

At the start of the day's proceedings Judge Paiba had made a point of correcting a report in the Press which suggested that knives had been used in the assault.

Five waiters deny unlawfully fighting and causing an affray. They are Sammy Tang,

aged 27, of Perivale, west London; Kim Chu, aged 30, and Frank Lam, aged 30, both of Greenford, west London; Peter Lee, aged 25, and Cheung Li, aged 35, both of Bloomsbury, north London.

Mr Lee is further charged with unlawful and malicious wounding and Mr Chu is accused of wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm.

The trial continues on Monday.

Roman sentries return to duty at rebuilt fort



A Roman sentry at the Lunt Fort keeping a watch as his predecessors did in AD 64, but this time for visitors to the site. The fort at Baginbun, near Coventry, has been reconstructed to make a replica of the

base used by legionnaires 19 centuries ago and was occupied by the Romans for 20 years. A granary, cavalry training ring and gateway have been painstakingly built over two years by a Manpower Services Commission team under Coventry City Council. Guides

around the 4.5-acre fortress will be dressed in Roman army costumes, as modelled by Mr Steven Nimmo above. The camp opens to the public later this month. Mrs Margaret Ryan, city field archaeologist in Coventry, said: "We hope this will become an open

museum and a Roman experience for visitors." The site has been a rich source of Roman archaeology and many of the finds are exhibited in the city's Herbert Art Gallery and Museum. (Photograph: Charlotte Winn).

Aids virus and employment

Dismissal of carrier's wife criticized

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A woman dismissed from her job as a cleaner in the shop, two days after she began work. "We have food around and I feel this is the wrong sort of place for Mrs Evans to work," he said yesterday. "I could have been a real hazard."

The Government has warned employers not to discriminate against sufferers or carriers of the Aids virus and has indicated that it sympathizes with individuals who seek compensation from tribunals in such cases.

Mrs Sandra Evans, aged 22, was dismissed after telling staff at the shop in Tamworth, Staffordshire, that her husband Jonathan, a haemophiliac, had been accidentally infected by contaminated blood plasma prescribed for his condition.

The staff complained to the owner, Mr Vern Shelton, who

sacked Mrs Evans from her job as a cleaner in the shop, two days after she began work.

"We have food around and I feel this is the wrong sort of place for Mrs Evans to work," he said yesterday. "I could have been a real hazard."

There was always the chance Mrs Evans could become infected with Aids in the future, he said.

His staff were "understandably worried about the situation" and the possibility that the disease could be spread by blood if Mrs Evans cut herself while washing up.

He said customers discovering an Aids connection would have been shocked, causing untold damage to trade.

Mrs Evans said yesterday: "I will consider whether to go to an industrial tribunal. There could be many other

people who will be treated in this way."

"I told the shop staff that my husband did not have Aids and that I was not infected, but the next day I was told to leave."

"I was shocked and very upset. I've been told by doctors that I'm no risk to anyone. I was taken on as a part-time cleaner, and I was not even going to handle the food."

Dr Charles Rizza, a consultant physician and director of the Oxford Haemophilia Centre, who is treating Mr Evans, said the public were still very ignorant of the facts concerning Aids.

"It's a great pity that Mrs Evans has lost her job. The public are proving very hard to educate. The fact is that you can't get Aids except from

sexual contact or contaminated blood injected into the body."

"I'm afraid many people are suffering more from public opinion caused by fear of the unknown than they are from Aids."

"It's not those who are honest and who collaborate with you who are a risk to society. It is those with unknown conditions such as hepatitis, for instance, who bring risk. Mrs Evans could be a lot safer to work with than many others."

Last November a government booklet sent to 400,000 firms warned employers not to discriminate. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and Minister for Employment, said they could be called before industrial tribunals for dismissing workers exposed to the disease.

Child custody cases are 'legal lottery'

Parents who are separated or divorced face a "legal lottery" in the courts over custody of their children, a child care conference was told yesterday.

Every year, 182,000 children in Britain were the subject of custody orders but the courts did not follow "coherent or consistent principles", according to Mrs Lisa Parkinson, training officer for the National Family Conciliation Council.

Mrs Parkinson told the conference at the Law Society

in London that 4 per cent of divorcing parents in Bodmin, Cornwall, were given joint custody of their children in 1985 compared with 42 per cent of parents in nearby Truro.

Research showed there was a similar divide with courts. In Durham, for instance, custody was almost invariably awarded to one parent whereas in Guildford, Surrey there was a high proportion of joint custody orders.

Mrs Parkinson said that there was growing evidence

here and in America that the parent not awarded legal custody felt redundant and inferior.

Mrs Justice Booth, a judge in the High Court's Family Division, said she had heard two cases within the last six weeks which had highlighted the problems of access.

Both involved an unmarried couple who had split up soon after their baby was born. The father wanted access but the mother had successfully contested his right at magistrates' court.

She said: "The mother saw no need or benefit to the child, who was little more than a baby, getting to know a man she could not envisage would play any important role in her or the child's life."

She sent both cases back to the magistrates to reconsider the long term consequences of a child growing up not knowing his father.

She said that the courts were often criticized for not taking sterner measures against a parent who did not honour the access arrangements.

Teenagers benefit from win

Three winners shared yesterday's Portfolio Gold Prize of £4,000.

Mrs Anne Rees, aged 45, of Whirlwood Road, Sheffield, said she was delighted.

Mrs Rees, who works on psychological research at Sheffield University, said she knew at once how to spend the money.

"With three teenage children there are no questions of spending the winnings on anything else," she said.

The other two winners were Mr Jerry Hanafin, aged 46, a photographic dealer from Barnstaple, Devon and Mr Martin Throssell from Croft Close, Diss, in Norfolk.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

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City Tube fire

The Bank Underground station in the City of London was evacuated yesterday after an electrical fault caused a fire in a cable, engulfing Central Line platforms in smoke. The station is expected to reopen today.

Breeder is cleared of dog theft

A top breeder was cleared yesterday of stealing a dog from a company director.

Mrs Phyllis Colgan, aged 39, said the 18-month-old Newfoundland bitch had been on loan for a time payment.

Bury St Edmunds Crown Court had been told that the bitch, Dolly Daydream, had been snatched from Mr Mark Jones, a wine merchant from Clare in Suffolk.

Mrs Colgan, an international show judge, said she lent the dog to Mr Jones after accepting a token payment of £150, but retained ownership and the Kennel Club registration.

When Dolly escaped from Mr Jones's garden she asked him to return her to kennels but he refused, maintaining he had bought the dog outright.

The court was told that two men pinned Mr Jones against a wall while Mrs Colgan bundled Dolly into a car.

Outside the court Mrs Colgan, of Bury St Edmunds, said that her only concern had been the welfare of the bitch and that she was delighted with the verdict.

Sick star yearns for Broadway

By Ruth Gledhill

Sarah Brightman, the wife of Andrew Lloyd Webber, who is appearing in *The Phantom of the Opera*, has been secretly treated for ulcers in hospital after being refused permission to appear in the musical when it opens on Broadway.

Mr Hal Prince, the show's director, said that American Equity's refusal to allow Miss Brightman to appear with Michael Crawford in New York was a temporary setback.

Miss Brightman, aged 26, was discharged from a private clinic last Wednesday after a "fairly major but totally successful" operation, the Really Useful Company, which produces the West End musical, said yesterday.

Mr Prince, who is planning an arbitration appeal, said that American Equity had at first also objected to Mr Crawford. "But it was not picked up on because he is not the wife of the composer", he said.

"If Sarah Brightman were not Mrs Andrew Lloyd Webber, none of this would have happened."

THE TIMES GUERNSEY GILET

This pure wool 'gilet' or button-through waistcoat is warm and practical as well as being smart and stylish to wear. It is made in Guernsey from 100% pure new wool and has many of the features that make Guernsey knitwear so popular.

The gilet is made up with a tight close knit for added warmth and wind resistance and the strong high-quality wool ensures that it is tough and hardwearing. The styling is classic, with a ribbed crew-neck, armholes and hem, with the same neat ribbing knitted across the two patch pockets. The gilet buttons through from neck to hem, and is also characterised as a Guernsey garment by the small slit openings at either side of the deep hem.

Suitable for both men and women, the gilet is ideal as a stylish body warmer over shirts and tops and will team well with a variety of skirts and trousers. The Guernsey gilet is a smart high-quality garment that has been specially selected for Times readers and is available in a choice of navy blue or grey with black buttons or oatmeal with wooden buttons. It may be dry cleaned or hand washed with care.



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Police alert as hippies set up camp in village

By Howard Foster

Police were keeping a close watch last night on hippies who have arrived in a small Wiltshire village to hold a "peace picnic" during the run-up to summer solstice celebrations at Stonehenge.

The inhabitants of Urchfont, a village mentioned in the Domesday book and a regular winner of the prettiest village in the county, steered

themselves for an invasion as rumours of the picnic spread.

By late afternoon more than 50 hippies with an assortment of old vehicles had settled on a bridleway and in a lay-by on the outskirts of the village.

Beyond them, high on Urchfont Hill, Ministry of Defence police set up temporary headquarters and a blockade to forestall any attempt by the hippies to move on to a public picnic sight

recently established on ministry land.

From one end of the bridleway police watched for the arrival of more hippies while the "picnic" began close to homes on the edges of the village.

Farmers have blocked off entrances to fields in an attempt to avoid a repetition of last year when members of the convoy bound for Stonehenge settled on private land,

causing thousands of pounds worth of damage.

The ritual celebration of the summer solstice which takes place at Stonehenge is a week away. Five hundred tickets have been issued and visitors will be allowed access to the stones.

An injunction granted to the National Trust, which owns the land, is designed to prevent an anticipated flood of hippies onto the site.

The "picnic", which is to be held with the anti-nuclear group CruiseWatch, could provide the first serious confrontation of the summer between hippies and police in Wiltshire.

The hippies yesterday angrily spoke of harassment on their journey which they say was designed to keep them moving and prevent them collecting supplementary benefit.

WORLD SUMMARY

Formula to end Fiji deadlock

Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, Fiji's Governor-General, has produced a formula to break the political deadlock and return the country to parliamentary rule, initially by selected MPs, after last month's military coup, which had as its main aim changing the 1970 Constitution bequeathed by the British (Stephen Taylor writes).

The plan involves two elections, the first of them uncontested. A House of Representatives, consisting of 52 selected candidates, would make up an interim parliament to approve constitutional changes, which would almost certainly favour ethnic Fijians politically over the ethnic Indian majority. Once the Constitution had been amended, new, "fully contested" elections would be called.

LONDON: The deposed Fiji Prime Minister, Dr Timoci Bavadra, wraps up a six-day visit to Britain today after a final round of talks at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Nicholas Beeson writes). It is understood that in his hour-long meeting with the Queen's Private Secretary, Sir William Heseltine, yesterday Dr Bavadra reiterated his complete rejection of the Governor-General's proposed reforms.

Aquino to African get tough war talks

Manila (Reuters) - President Aquino has vowed to get tough with communist guerrillas shepherds the killings of soldiers and policemen here.

In an Independence Day speech she said: "The terrorists have brought the war into the city... we will bring the war to them." In the latest clash, early yesterday, police said they killed a communist hit-man who, with two companions, ambushed a police officer and two of his men.

Lisbon - The foreign ministers of Portugal's five former territories in Africa - Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe - start a five-day visit here on Monday to discuss problems created by the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique (Martha de la Cal writes).

The countries have criticized Portugal for allowing Unita and Renamo - the two insurgent movements - to set up headquarters in Lisbon.

Iran warns US Navy

The Iranians yesterday took up President Reagan's latest verbal gambit about freedom of navigation in the Gulf by announcing their preparedness to strike at US warships with missiles or other weapons "about which America has no information" (Robert Fisk writes). President Khamenei of Iran told worshippers at Friday prayers in Tehran that "in addition to our missiles, we have much other equipment and capabilities at our disposal, and if we make use of them, the American fleet in the Persian Gulf will be as vulnerable to this equipment as it is to missiles."

Denial of 9 guilty of torture

Washington - President Moi of Kenya has said in a rare interview that there has never been a case of torture in his country. "We are the freest country in Africa," he said (Christopher Thomas writes). His comments were made to a journalist from the Washington Post, Mr Blaine Harden, who has been allowed to stay in the country as a result of Mr Moi's personal intervention.

Sydney (Reuters) - Nine men were convicted of murder yesterday, almost three years after a gun battle between feuding Australian motorcycle gangs left seven people dead in a Sydney car park.

The Supreme Court also found 21 others guilty of manslaughter at the end of the 13-month trial, one of the most costly and lengthy cases in Australia's history.

Bhutto party link-up

Islamabad - Miss Benazir Bhutto, below, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, the biggest opposition group outside Parliament, has unexpectedly responded to an invitation from the Opposition within Parliament to begin a dialogue to force the Government to restore the Constitution to its original form and hold general elections before they are due in 1990 (Hasan Akhtar writes). Miss Bhutto, who has refused to recognize the Parliament elected under martial law, reached her decision after meeting Mr Syed Fakhr Imam, deposed Speaker of the National Assembly and now leader of its small Opposition.

KARACHI: Hundreds of PPP political workers marched through the city yesterday in protest against budget proposals announced last week, particularly a proposed defence tax (Zahid Hussain writes).



Botha's tighter controls

Freed prisoners rearrested

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

About 1,000 detainees held for varying periods under South Africa's state of emergency regulations, which expired on Wednesday night, were yesterday reported to have been set free, but at least twice that many were estimated to remain in prison, re-detained under the new state of emergency which then went into immediate effect.

The new emergency regulations are almost identical to, but in some respects more onerous than, the old.

Most of those released seemed to be middle-to-low ranking members of anti-apartheid organizations, in the main affiliated to the United Democratic Front umbrella organization, which claims about two million members. Most of the front's leaders remain in jail.

An undisclosed number of other people were "released" and then charged with various offences and returned to custody or let out on bail.

In Johannesburg yesterday, about 500 people of all races attended a two-hour midday "vigil for a just peace" in St Mary's Anglican Cathedral. Earlier a fire, apparently started by a white member of the church, destroyed the north door of the cathedral.

and valuable stained-glass windows. The Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Duncan Buchanan, said an anonymous caller speaking with a South African English accent had later telephoned him and warned of further action.

A caller also telephoned The Star newspaper in Johannesburg and said: "I and my colleagues are responsible. We are Anglicans and we have done this to demonstrate our utter disgust with the hierarchy of the Church and its support for the ANC (African National Congress) and other extra-parliamentary groups."

"Is not now the time for action? This is what we have to decide now. We have to decide which side we are on in the events of the past few days. Are we on the side of the prophets, or those who kill the prophets and have our country fall into darkness? We ask you to do what you have to do."

The Mayor of Seoul on Thursday night denounced as communists the students and the dozens of nuns and priests of the Columbian, Franciscan and followers of the Oblates of St Mary who keep watch with them.

The religious trooped in from all over Seoul for a special Mass to pray for peace and the future of the country and to hear the instructions of the Church, the riot police not daring to stop them. The cathedral, which holds about 2,000 people, was packed. Father Roh Tae Son, ironically a namesake of the man named on Wednesday as President Chun's successor, read St John's Gospel, Chapter 17. He thanked his unusually cosmopolitan congregation for "enduring the sting of the tear gas and coming through the barricades to this Mass."

He went on: "To the young students calling for peace... you students are our hope and our dream. Your sacrifice cuts us to the heart, but we hope that you will remain non-violent. Violence will only be met by violence, and it destroys the hope of peace and democracy. The priests' conference is

Berlin challenge by Reagan as Nato backs 'double zero'



In the shadow of the Brandenburg Gate, President Reagan appeals to Mr Gorbachov to "tear down the Berlin Wall".

The trial of Bokassa

'Emperor' has three days to appeal against firing squad

Bangui (Reuters) - The disgraced former leader of the Central African Republic, Jean-Bédel Bokassa, was sentenced to death by firing squad by a criminal court here yesterday for crimes committed during his 13-year rule.

The verdict ended a six-month trial of the former French Army captain turned self-proclaimed emperor, who flew home unexpectedly from exile last year, although he had already been sentenced to death in his absence.

The court president, Mr Edouard Frank, said that executions at Bangui's notorious Ngarabga prison during Bokassa's rule from 1965 to 1979 were carried out by people acting on his instructions.

Bokassa, aged 66, who was overthrown in a French-engineered coup in 1979, was also fined the equivalent of £12,300. He has three days to appeal.

Bokassa himself observed no justice during a wild and brutal reign over the impoverished nation. But last November he stunned the world by deciding to place his life in the hands of a court.

The Central African Republic, a landlocked, diamond-rich state which Bokassa ruled until 1979, had never forgiven the former leader his flamboyant extravagance and acts of harsh repression.

He had been sentenced to death in his absence for murder, unlawful arrests and embezzlement. Bokassa returned voluntarily from exile to face trial and, had he not been in the dock, he might have relished the international spotlight that focused on his sparsely populated nation.

Bokassa always had grandiose ideas about his homeland, not to mention his own importance.

In 1972 he named himself President-for-life, and four years later the state's only political party elected him Emperor of the renamed Central African Empire.

"Emperor" Bokassa had by then amassed one of the highest personal fortunes in Africa, but he continued to draw a pension as a retired French Army officer.

Any notions that Bokassa might be no more than an overly harsh eccentric were quickly dispelled when he was charged in 1979 with directing the deaths of up to 200 schoolchildren who had complained about compulsory school uniforms.

Witnesses who worked for Bokassa said he also ate human flesh, but during his trial charges of cannibalism were dropped for lack of evidence.

Bokassa ousted Bokassa in September 1979 and returned the presidency of the Central African Republic to Mr David Dacko, Bokassa's nephew, and the man he deposed in 1965.

for two thefts, their right hands amputated for three thefts, and be executed for four.

Critics saw him as both a comic and dangerous figure. He survived three attempted coups and one assassination attempt before France took action to end his reign.

Even in exile, Bokassa remained a thorn in the side of the French leadership. M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was then President, endured months of scathing criticism over embarrassing charges of having received gifts of diamonds worth hundreds of thousands of pounds from the African dictator.

The French President said at the time that he had sold the diamonds and turned the proceeds over to charity. No mention was made of the diamonds affair during the Bokassa trial.

Bokassa first tried to return to his homeland in 1983 from exile in Ivory Coast, but this attempt was thwarted and he went back to France with 15 of his children, who number at least 55.

The French Government made clear that his presence was undesirable and sought another country to give him asylum, but there were no takers, and the "emperor" was allowed to stay on in an 18th-century chateau outside Paris where he remained until he decided to return home and face trial.



Bokassa: cannibalism charges were dropped.

Protesters defy state of emergency in Panama

From David Gollob, Panama City

Demonstrations and street battles have continued in the suburbs of Panama City, with stone-throwing protesters defying a state of emergency and erecting barricades.

There are unconfirmed reports that thousands of people have been detained under the state of emergency declared on Thursday, after two days of violent anti-government protests.

The protests followed allegations from an army officer, Colonel Roberto Díaz Herrera, that in 1985 General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the head of the armed forces, had ordered the killing of Señor Hugo Spadafora, an outspoken critic of the armed forces, and that he had conspired with US officials to murder his predecessor, General Omar Torrijos.

Panamanian Government officials have dismissed Colonel Herrera's allegations as "lunacy".

Business, professional and labour leaders belonging to a hastily created opposition group, the National Citizens' Crusade, have called for a campaign of civil disobedience.

LONDON: The Foreign Office has advised Britons to avoid travelling to Panama unless they have compelling reasons.

As I was struggling back through a double valley of tear gas - rather like inhaling powdered chili - a Korean, spotting my press armband, stopped me. "I am a teacher. Announce to the world we hate Chun. He's just like Kim Il Sung (North Korea's communist leader). We want democracy."

The Seoul Chief Prosecutor, Mr Kim Doo Hui, told reporters: "The authorities plan to quell the sit-in protest as soon as possible. I cannot reveal how precisely we will do it, but I believe a specific method has been prepared because the situation can no longer be tolerated."

Earlier, a government statement had said it saw subversive intent to induce a violent revolution behind the events of the past few days. It added that the disorderly mass sit-in at the cathedral "is almost certain to lead to unforeseeable confusion in the basic national order if it is left unchecked."

Disarmament deal not far off, says Shultz

From Richard Owen, Reykjavik

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday hailed the achievement by Nato of a "very clear consensus" on the global elimination of longer-range and shorter-range nuclear weapons in Europe - the INF "double zero" - and said the West was not far from the disarmament deal it had been seeking with the Soviet Union since 1979.

Diplomats said that a superpower INF deal could be struck within a year to 18 months.

Mr Shultz said that important obstacles had been removed and this could create the "productive atmosphere" needed for the next Reagan-Gorbachov summit. Some officials are predicting a summit later this year, although Mr Shultz declined to give a date. He emphasized that there were still difficulties, including verification, in which the superpowers were "breaking new ground".

After a two-day meeting - held, by coincidence, at the site of the last Reagan-Gorbachov summit - Nato foreign ministers issued a communiqué formally backing the elimination of all land-based nuclear missiles with a range above 500 kilometres, in eliminating shorter-range weapons (500 to 1,000 kilometres) as proposed by Mr Gorbachov in April. Nato wants a "global and effectively verifiable" deal so that Moscow cannot move its highly mobile shorter-range weapons back to Europe.

On LRINF - cruise and Pershing 2 on the Nato side and SS 20s on the Soviet side - the draft treaty already on the table at Geneva envisages the retention by both Russia and America of 100 systems, as provisionally agreed in Reykjavik eight months ago.

The communiqué calls on

Moscow to drop this provision and make an LRINF deal global as well. This would make verification much easier and ease the fears of Nato states such as Turkey and Norway which would be targets for the remaining SS 20s.

In an important move which has the effect of blinding France closer to Nato, a new consultative mechanism involving Nato ambassadors and "the appropriate military authorities" is to be set up to look ahead to Nato's post-INF disarmament priorities. France left the military structure of Nato in 1966 while remaining in the political structure. France denies that the new mechanism is the first step towards full reintegration.

The communiqué lists Nato's priorities in the wake of a Euro missiles deal as a 50 per cent reduction in strategic forces, a global ban on chemical weapons, the elimination of conventional disparities, and "in conjunction with these - reductions in short-range battlefield nuclear weapons. This careful wording is designed to meet the anxieties of West Germany, which feels that battlefield tactical weapons will pose a unique threat to Germany when cruise and Pershing 2 have been pulled out. But Britain and other Nato members regard such "follow-on" talks as a very distant prospect, and Mr Shultz remarked that the "appropriate time" for dealing with short-range weapons would come when other priorities had been met.

French objections to a proposed forum for conventional force talks in Vienna were resolved at the last moment through a formula which combines the 35-nation European Security Process (CSC) favoured by France with direct Nato-Warsaw Pact talks favoured by almost everyone else.

Gorbachov reform splits leadership

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Deep divisions inside the Soviet Communist Party's hierarchy over the vital next stage of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's economic reform programme were revealed during a two-day conference held behind closed doors earlier this week at the headquarters of the party's ruling Central Committee.

For the first time yesterday Tass disclosed details of the speech made to the conference by Mr Gorbachov two days earlier. He said that a full plenary session of the 307-member committee would be held later this month to debate new economic legislation which will be submitted to a session of the Supreme Soviet opening on June 29.

In a revealing section of the address, Mr Gorbachov told

the conference that he was satisfied with its results "first of all because it was an open and honest discussion, which was perhaps sometimes polemical and showed different approaches and viewpoints".

His public admission of the differences over the proposed new law came as Western experts claimed that the whole of Mr Gorbachov's ambitious reform programme is slowing down because of entrenched bureaucratic resistance. One reason for the conference was an effort by the leader to bolster his support before the crucial plenum.

The main point of the new law, which will be at the centre of discussion, is to increase individual initiative at the local level in all Soviet enterprises.

Pope prays for shot workers in heartland of Solidarity

From Roger Boyes, Gdansk

esa, the Solidarity leader, has his apartment.

This is the Solidarity heartland of Gdansk and the Pope used it to plead passionately for the creation of free trade unions and the guarantee of workers' rights.

More than half a million Poles had gathered in the Zaspas housing estate and, as the Pope spoke directly about their anxieties, they cheered and applauded and, in not a few cases, cried.

The peeling facades of the apartment blocks were hidden by yellow-and-white papal

6 The police dropped any pretence of discretion in the Baltic port

banners as long as cricket pitches, boys perched on trees and fences, and the crowd nodded or shouted when the Pope praised the 1980 Gdansk agreement that gave birth to Solidarity.

The poignancy of the moment was all the more obvious in Pilotow Street, facing onto the crowd, for this is where Mr Walesa lives with his eight children. The Pope met Mr Walesa in private on Thursday night, and intends to meet other Solidarity leaders during his pilgrimage.

However, dissident sources said yesterday that at least 20 opposition activists were detained by police yesterday morning, either to stop them approaching the Pope or to prevent the organization of a demonstration in the evening.

Mr Walesa told the Pope, during the 40-minute session on Thursday, that he always

tried to translate the papal teachings on work into plain language. But yesterday, at least the Pope shed some of his usually complex phrasing and spoke in readily acceptable parables.

"All the rights of man have to be taken into consideration and satisfied in connection with work," he told the crowd which began sprouting Solidarity banners like mushrooms.

Man was at the centre of work and so, he said "he has the right to self-management, expressed, among other things, by trade unions - independent and self-governing - as it was stressed right here in Gdansk."

The 1980 Gdansk agreement raised questions about workers' rights and set tasks - "and they still remain," - the Pope declared. But Poles should stop thinking in terms of confrontation, he emphasized. It was right to struggle for change, but that could be achieved without personal clashes and divisions. It was not necessary to create "enemies" in order to fight for justice.

The pilgrimage has changed its tone, partly because the Pope is becoming more personal, partly because Solidarity - off-stage at the beginning of the seven-day tour - is now at the centre of his preaching.

The mood is now jubilant and every one of his gestures and every one of his words is being applauded. But his homilies are not uncritical of Solidarity; he is sharing the responsibility for change between the Government and the workers.

Yesterday he sharply criticized the state of the health service in Poland.

ENGLAND

Singh, H.K. (C)	29,876	56.5
Moomlani, N.M. (SNDP/A)	14,490	27.3
Wiggins, M.L. (A)	7,775	14.7
Ponner, D.C.A. (Gm)	1,915	3.6
C majority	15,498	29.5
Total votes \$3,021	Turnout 75.7%	

No Change

Swing SDP/AM to C.G.O.

Swing SDP/AM to C.G.O.: 74,538 (73.2%) - C-27,230
 SGP/AM to C.G.O.: 13,319 (27.8%)
 Lab 5,187 (12.9%); Eco/Env 15,170 (31.2%); Nat/Lab
 456 (1.0%); BNP 195 (0.4%) C maj, 13,511
 (29.6%).

Mr Keith Spence, company director and chairman of the Environment Under Secretary of State for Defence for Royal Navy, 1975-81; an Opposition spokesman on environment and local gov., 1975-79; Under Secretary of State for Environment, 1979-81; Minister of Agriculture, 1981-85; Govt whip, 1971-72; asst Govt whip, 1970-71. Member, Select Committee on Science, since 1983. Elected for this seat in 1985. Married, one child. Visited Feb 1974. Regular naval officer, 1947-56.
 9 Mar 11 1934; ed Greenhalgh School, Evesham; Bedford Modern Sch; Dartmouth College, Rhode Island; St John's Westminster Communications Ltd clients

INSLEY WEST AND PENKSTONE
 61,001 (50,648) 100 votes
 K. A. (Lab) 26,907 27.6
 Cunniff, A. 12,907 15.5
 R. (SDP/All) 7,409 16.0
 majority 14,191 30.7
 vote 45,214 Turnout 75.6%
 change
 C to Lab 3.7%
 R to Total vote 44.02 (73.2%) - Lab
 60 (59.4%); C 12,218 (27.2%); SDP/All
 10 (21.7%). Lab mg. 10,542 (23.9%).
 The Opposition's
 who started 1981.
 his seat in 1983; Mr Penkstone
 1983-85. Mining electrical engineer, 1947-
 industrial relations trainer, NCR, 1955-
 1960; electrical engineer, Barclays since
 1966-78. Hon member, Yorkshire
 Unpaid party consultant to British
 of Colwyn Management, 8 Fildes 5
 and King's Bath School entered
 dep. Sherriffed Univ. Member.

[illegible][illegible]

ALLEGANY

Directorate 79,536 (\$7,778)	%votes
Mrs M.T.E.G.	53,743 54.8%
Arch. M. (SDP)A	16,755 25.5%
W.C. (Lab)	11,039 13.4%
majority	17,966 29.3%
Total vote 141,438	Turnout 77.2%

Spending
Spending SDP/AI to C 1.4%
SDP's Total vote was 53,743 (£7,818) £20,835
3.7% Lab 15,020 (27.2%) Lab 10,265
9.1% C total 14,615 (26.5%).

James Terrell Gannon, founder and manager of a company making teaching aids for schools, has been elected to the National Comm. (Westminster), C, 1982-86 (at present on Age Concern).

Major, MSP (Associate of Small Firms and Self Employed People), a pressure group for small businesses; also chair of Assistant staff, a registered charity for medical research. He has published research papers in the Centre for Policy Studies, stood in 1974 as an Independent candidate for Westminster.

[illegible][illegible]

	2003	2004
Valley Ct, 1974-1976 (chmn, emrging)		
Member, 1974-1976 (chmn, emrging)		
NUIM, for 27 years and worked from 1945 to 15 at Bates Pl, Blyth. 8 Aug 14 1945;		
RDSE H&L, Blyth.		
BOLSHOY		
Eleonora 65 (44,769)	26,563	26,563
"Skinner, D.E. (Lab)	18,453	18,453
Wesley, M.R. (Ct)	1,266	1,266
Forster, M.H. (SOP/Am)	7,805	7,805
Lab majority	14,126	14,126
Total vote 50,622	79,087	79,087
My Chances		
Swing Lab to C 0.8%		
1938: Total vote 47,066 (62.7%) - Lab 25,514 (66.3%), C 12,666 (66.3%), 9,886 (66.3%)		
7,858 (66.3%). Lab maj, 13,848 (69.4%)		
My Dennis Skinner, a minor, 1940-70		
chorman of the East Midlands group		
Member, 1977-78. Elected in 1978		
Labour Party NEC, since 1978.		
1978: 1938: 20,000; 1978: 20,000; 1978: 20,000		
(NUIM)		
Conservatory Labour Party, 1950-70		
Member, since 1978. Campaign Group		

24

X RESULTS

[illegible]

ELECTIONS

change
ing SDP/All to Lab 3.9%
Total vote 49,791 (74.4%) - Lab
39 (36.5%); SDP/All 18,190 (32.5%); C
38 (31.0%); Lab maj, 1,973 (4.0%).
Donald (Gerry) Steinberg, headmaster
special school, has been on Durham
CI for 11 years; sec, lab. Agt for eight
s; chrm, finance coms. Agt to
man MP 10 years and to Durham Bar
five years. Sec, Durham CLP; 10
s. B Apr 20 1945; ed Whinney Hill Sch
S. Ch. Johnstone GS; Sheffield Coll of
Newcastle Poly. NUT.

...the

W. J. Gandy
J. R. Gandy
J. R. Gandy

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Who were the floating voters

David Butler on the flow of the vote

The Conservatives won by a margin beyond their hopes. They secured a score more seats than they could have expected if the Conservative-to-Labour swing had been uniformly distributed across the country.

The movement was uneven, however. Incumbents, both Conservative and Labour but not Alliance, fared better than average and defied the swing. And the swing to Labour was largest in areas where the party had least to gain - in Wales, the North-east and Scotland. It was smallest, and in places even went into reverse, where the marginals were most concentrated: in London and the West Midlands.

The Alliance had been expected to do better in seats than its vote would have suggested, given the distortions of the electoral system. But although it lost only 3 per cent of its national share of the vote and retained second place in three out of five Conservative-held seats, it failed to make the breakthroughs it had been counting on.

It gained Southport and North-East Fife but it failed in Blyth Valley, Hereford, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, North Devon and Richmond, which were its clearest targets.

In three-way marginals the Alliance fared particularly poorly. Labour jumped from third to first place in Strathkelvin and Bearsden, Renfrew West and Inverclyde, Clywd South-West, and Erith and Crayford. Strongholds such as Colne Valley, the Isle of Wight and North-West Cambridgeshire fell easily.

The most notable feature was the regional variation. Labour lost three seats in London, together with Thur-

rock and Ipswich. Oxford East and Norwich South were the party's only gains in the south of England. But in Wales a 4.4 per cent swing yielded four gains and in Scotland a 5.8 per cent swing cut the Conservatives from 21 to 10 seats.

Labour's inner city heartlands in the North hardened. David Alton who won Mossley Hill is the only non-Labour MP in Liverpool, Manchester or Newcastle.

There can be no special pleading by any party. The Conservatives held on to their 43 per cent of the vote and only lost 15 of their 1983 seats. Labour advanced from 28 to 32 per cent but only gained 19 seats net. The party recorded 4 per cent fewer votes and has 40 fewer seats than in 1979. It would need at least an 8 per cent swing to win in 1991 or 1992.

The reason does not lie in any campaign failings. Despite the outcome, we can still give the palm for electioneering, if not for election-winning, to Mr Kinnock. But the base for a trade union Labour Party has been eroded by long-term trends in the structure of society and the Conservatives have given a push to the inevitable.

A society that is 65 per cent owner-occupier, 50 per cent share-owning and 51 per cent white collar finds it hard to support a party that is linked to unions, and appeals overwhelmingly to council tenants and to the 20 per cent of the population who have been left out by our affluent society.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.



The triangular equation behind the Tory victory

By Robert M Worcester

Marginal swings, regional effects and local constituency effects are the stuff of commentary in any political campaign. With the focus on what makes us different, attention is drawn too seldom to how similar we are.

Our heritage, the voting behaviour of our parents and friends, our "demographic" make-up in terms of age, social class and sex, all help to determine the way we vote. One of the main thrusts of the Thatcher years has been to adjust the structural factors in a way that maximizes Tory prospects.

Since the Conservatives took office in 1979, home owners have increased from 52 to 66 per cent of the population, share owners from seven to 19 per cent; trade unionists have declined from 30 to 23 per cent, and while one in three people were classified as middle-class (ABC1) in 1979, four in 10 are today.

But there is not much that the politicians can do about these factors in a four week election campaign. What they can do during a campaign is summed up in the dimensions of what I have called the "political triangle".

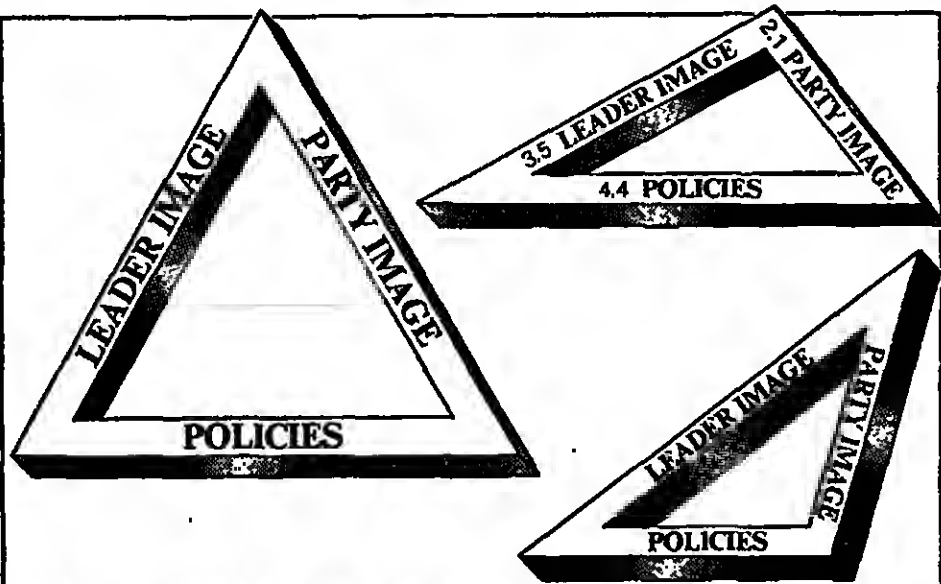
I envisage the political triangle as an equilateral triangle. One side is labelled "issues", the public's perception of the parties' stands on the issues that concern them; the second side is labelled "party image" and relates to the public's confidence in the parties' ability to be united and capable of governing, and have a strong team of potential ministers; the third side is labelled "leader image", denoting the perceived strength of character, even charisma, of a potential prime minister.

In normal times these dimensions are evenly balanced for most people, and are inter-related. As a rule, people will say that they are most affected by issues, but in practice they are swayed as much by their image of the parties and leaders.

Between elections, the dimensions of the triangle are determined by events. When Mrs Thatcher agreed to allow American bombers to fly from airbases in Britain to attack Libya, her image took a knock and along with it both her party's image and people's perception of the Conservatives' stand on defence and disarmament issues. The party's rating in the polls took a drop.

When the Brighton bombing took place during the Tory Party Conference Mrs Thatcher's personal rating went up and it gave a halo to the other dimensions as well.

During an election campaign, the public's perceptions of the parties' stand on issues that concern them, their perception of the image of the leaders and of the parties, is put into sharp focus by intense media attention.

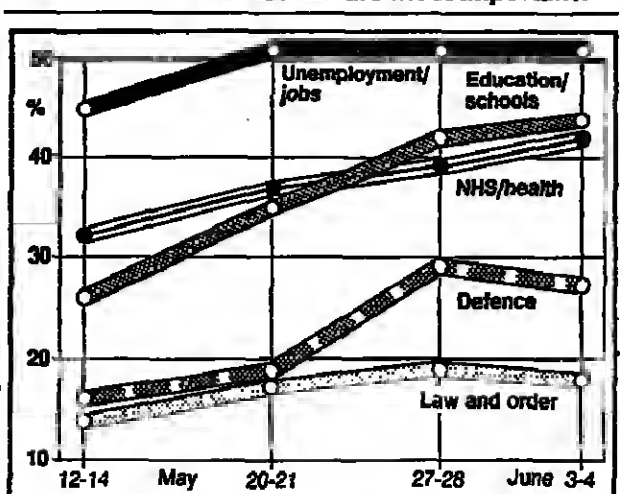


Above left, the triangle of influences on voters in equilibrium; above right, distorted by the overriding importance of a controversial issue; below right, distorted again, this time by personalities. Below, the top chart shows Mr Kinnock's gain as a leader during the election campaign, the lower shows changes in relative importance of issues.

Who would make the most capable Prime Minister?

	Thatcher	Kinnock	Owen	Steel	Other
Week 1	46	21	13	10	10
Week 2	46	24	12	9	9
Week 3	45	26	13	9	7
Week 4	45	27	13	8	7

Which two or three issues are most important?



This is why the leaders' "own goals", such as Mrs Thatcher's education and health service gaffes and the Kinnock statement on Poles, are so important and cause hiccups in their poll ratings.

The majority of the public, from day one of the campaign, are "fed up" with the media circus. Four out of five people have made up their minds as to how they will vote in a general election (or not to vote) before the election is called.

So the entire struggle is for the hearts and minds of the

safest Tory seat in the land last time, and that Dennis Skinner, the former member for Bolsover, would be back to enliven the Labour benches, which ever party won.

Thus 20 per cent of the electorate in 20 per cent of the seats, or 4 per cent, perhaps 5 per cent of the public, determined the outcome of this general election.

The effectiveness of the Labour campaign has clearly enhanced the image of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader. His party has raised the salience of some issues favourable to it while the key Conservative issue of defence has also risen in importance.

On balance, it looks like the election, on the issues side of the triangle, has been a draw. The image of the Conservative Party has been dented by its lacklustre campaign while the Labour Party's has been improved.

And where has the Alliance been in all this? Why has it languished in the polls, never realizing the surge that it so confidently predicted at the outset of the campaign?

Despite an effective performance by both Alliance leaders at individual points in the campaign, the image of their party has not been enhanced or the ratings of their stands on issues improved by their campaign.

The floating and undecided voters are pushed and pulled by the forces on the sides of the political triangle to join the solid base of perhaps 35 per cent for the Conservatives, 30 per cent for Labour and 20 per cent for the Alliance.

The outcome of the election is the measure of how effective each of the parties has been in doing the pushing and pulling. It is now evident that it is the Conservative Party that has been the most successful, and their reward is the reins of power for another term of office.

The author is chairman and chief executive of Market & Opinion Research International (MORI).

By Nicholas Wood
Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has made a revival of Conservative support in the big northern and Scottish cities a top priority of her third term in Government.

She said at Conservative Central Office in the early hours of yesterday morning with victory celebrations in full swing: "We have a big job to do in some of those inner cities... to help the people to get more choice and politically we must get right back in there."

As a result of Thursday's poll, there are 10 Tory MPs in Manchester, Leicester, Bradford and Newcastle upon Tyne - an outcome that graphically underlines the north-south divide that became one of the central charges of Labour's case during the campaign.

Other cities where Conservative MPs are an extinct breed include Glasgow (11 seats), Liverpool (5 seats) and Stoke (3 seats), and in others, such as Sheffield, they are hanging on by their fingernails.

Revival planned of grassroots organization

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who sees the next five years as a unique opportunity to banish socialism from the political landscape of Britain, believes the time has come to take the battle into Labour's impoverished urban heartlands.

She is determined to undermine the Opposition's political power base through a combination of new measures.

First, Mr Nicholas Ridley, who is expected to retain his post as Secretary of State for the Environment, will push through radical policies on urban regeneration and housing aimed at breaking up left-dominated municipal empires.

Businesses and attendant prosperity had been driven

The election outcome - with the Tories losing heavily in Scotland and the northern cities - has underlined the north-south divide. The time has come, Mrs Thatcher believes, to take the political battle into Labour's urban heartlands

Priority to banish left from cities

Second, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, as part of the new look for the Tory Party machine, which failed to fire on all cylinders during the campaign, will set out to rebuild grassroots organizations that have withered in recent years.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of her plans for the inner cities yesterday when she highlighted the proposed switch from domestic rates to a community charge levied on every adult.

She said: "The problem with some of these inner-city areas is that they are run by the militant left."

Businesses and attendant prosperity had been driven

Manchester, and one in Cardiff.

At the same time, the Conservative vote in urban areas was crumbling, in marked contrast to its national firmness.

It dropped 12 per cent in Liverpool, 7.6 per cent in Plymouth, 6.3 per cent in Glasgow, 4.5 per cent in Sheffield, 2.5 per cent in Hull, and 2.4 per cent in Edinburgh.

Nevertheless, the Conservatives also had cause for celebration about their otherwise depressing urban performance.

In London, where the antics of the bedsit left have caused such grief to Mr Neil Kinnock and his Shadow Cabinet colleagues, the Conservative vote went up, swamping two Labour fortresses - Battersea and Walthamstow - and spilling over into Thurrock in Essex where Dr Donagh McDonald, the talented Opposition Treasury spokesman, was swept aside.

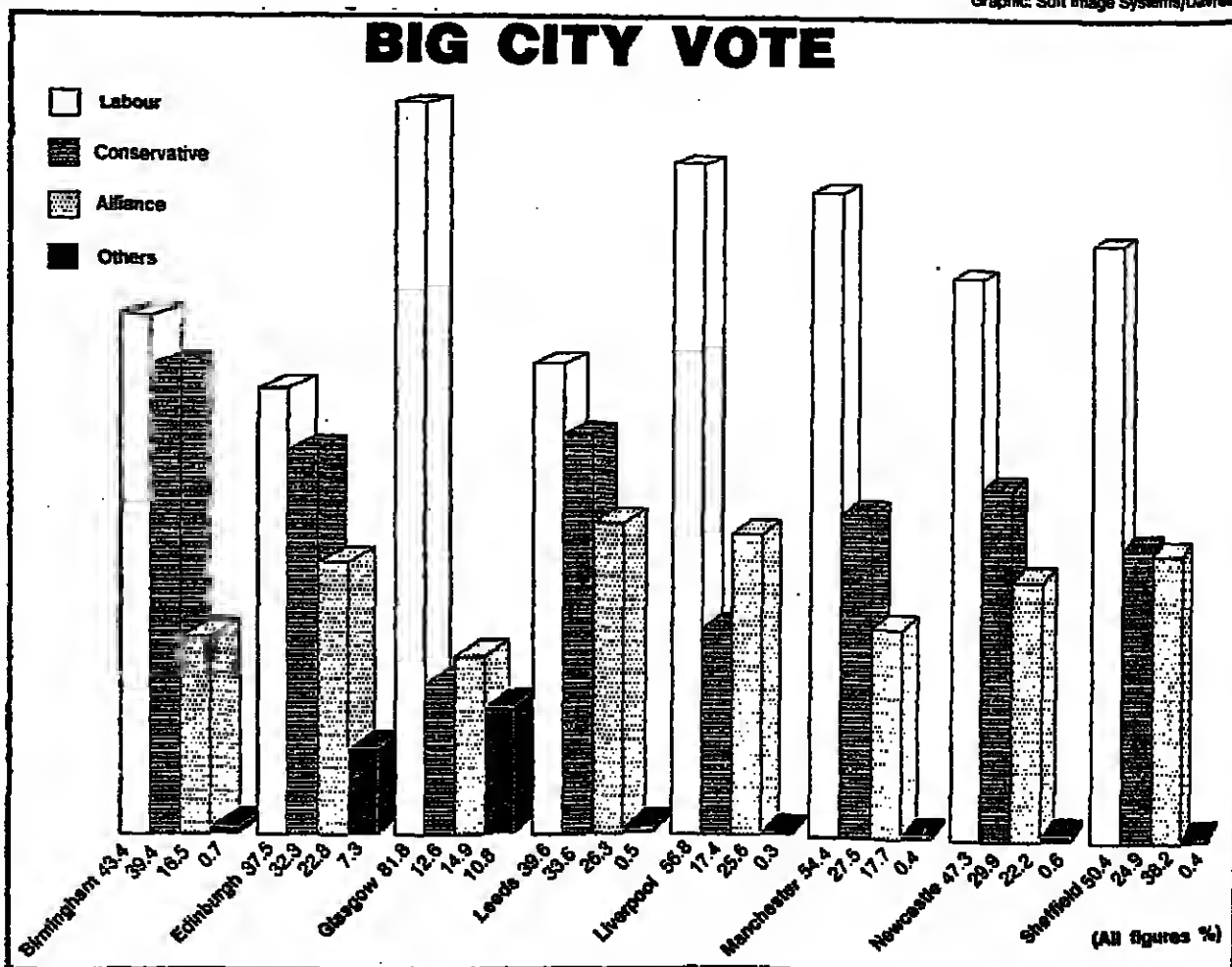
Swing to Labour in London less than other cities

The tide also turned in Fulham where Mr Nicholas Raynsford, last year's by-election victor for Labour, was another casualty of the London effect.

Although Labour did slightly increase its vote in the capital, the rise of about 2 per cent was significantly less than increases of between 4 and 8 per cent recorded in other cities.

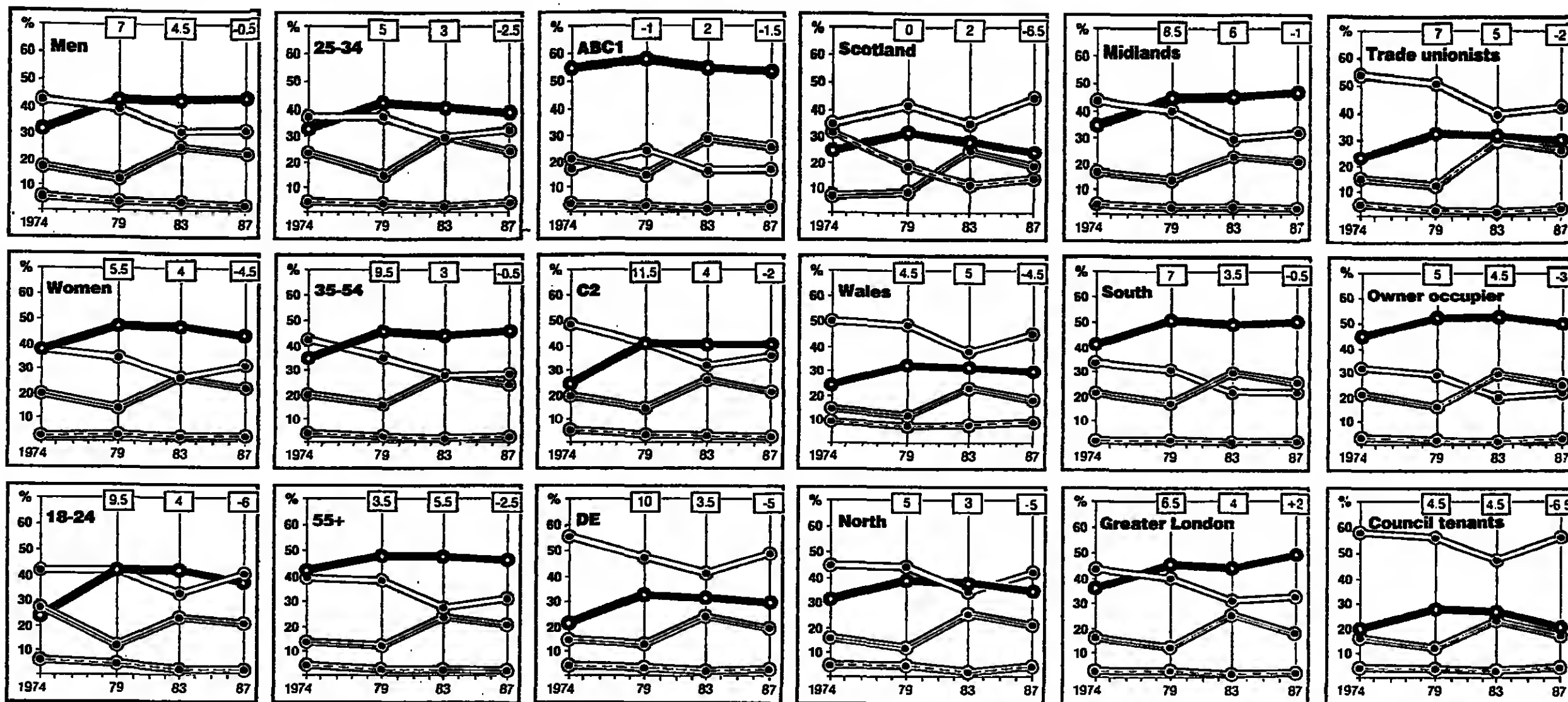
Overall, in London, the Tories held 55 seats, Labour 23 and the Alliance three. The Conservatives also put up a respectable performance in the key West Midlands marginals, pushing up their vote by more than 1 per cent, and capturing Wolverhampton North East.

Graphic: Soft Image Systems/Clarke



ELECTION 87 X RESULTS

... and how did they decide?



Swings and falls that spawned a landslide

By Robert M Worcester

The concept of "swing", the psephological tool developed by Dr David Butler to assist pollsters, politicians and pundits to compare political trends over time and between groups of voters, is calculated by taking the (Conservative) lead at one point in time, say the 1983 general election, from another, say this election's results, and dividing by two.

In layman's language, a "swing" of 2 per cent would suggest that two people in a hundred had moved from one party to another.

The trends in the key subgroups of the electorate are broken down to show the effect of the election of Mrs Thatcher's Government for a third term, where the Labour Party's efforts to persuade its potential supporters succeeded and failed, and where the decline in Alliance support took place.

The graphs on the more important geographic and demographic subgroups indicate changes in voting behaviour since October 1974, when Labour last won office.

Every group shows a decline in Labour's share. With the exception of the 18-24 year old subgroup, every group shows an increase in support for the Alliance over where the Liberals were in 1974. With only the middle-class as the exception, every group shows an increase in Conservative support from when Labour last won power.

In Scotland, Labour's impressive showing between the 1983 general election and Thursday is represented by a swing of 7.5 per cent from the Conservative share of the vote to Labour, stemming partly from a 5 per cent decline in Alliance support. If the Labour Scottish performance had been replicated in England, the result would have been a hung Parliament.

The swing figures between the elections is shown in the boxes at the top of each graph and at the foot of each table. The base of the geographic analysis is the votes cast in each region.

The demographic subgroups are calculated from a base of 21,282 electors in Britain interviewed by MORI during the election, weighted to the actual outcome. The availability of such a massive data base enables us to estimate with reasonable confidence in the findings from relatively small groups within the electorate, such as young men and young women or working-class trade unionists and middle-class trade unionists.

The Thatcher "hat-trick" of victories in three successive elections is shown in the main graph of all voters covering the four elections since Labour last won office. Labour led the Tories by 3 per cent in 1974, but Mrs Thatcher reversed the Labour lead into a 7 point Conservative lead in May 1979, to realize a 5 per cent swing.

Labour's slight recovery, with a swing of 2.5 per cent at this election, is the result of a 1.5 per cent swing in England, 7.5 per cent in Scotland

and a 5 per cent swing from the Conservatives to Labour in Wales.

The decline in support for the Alliance parties was 3 per cent in England, 5 per cent in Scotland and 6 per cent in Wales. Throughout, the swing calculation has been rounded to the nearest half per cent.

Among men, the Conservatives gained an 11 per cent share between October 1974 and June 1987 at the same time that the Labour Party lost 11 per cent, a swing of 11 per cent over the extended decade.

Labour's success in attracting men back to its cause was unspectacular — only 2 points, while the Tories picked up one for a mere half point swing.

Among women, a group targeted by the Labour campaign planners, the party did better, nearly halving the Conservatives' 1983 lead of 20 per cent to 11 per cent, a 4.5 per cent swing.

Another Labour target for re-

capture was the 18-24 year olds, and the party's swing of 6 per cent was among the most successful of all. The table below labelled "Thatcher's Children" splits the young men from the young women and shows that Labour's efforts were successful with the women, where it reversed an 11 point Tory lead last time to an 11 point Labour lead in this election.

The 35-54 age group turned out to be the most sterile ground for Labour's campaign, where the swing was only a half of 1 per cent and where a massive 13 point drop since 1974 still remains.

Labour cut back a 20 point deficit in 1983 to 15 per cent in 1987 among the over 55s, who represent a third of the electorate, but they still have a 9 per cent gap to make up to get back to their 1974 winning level with this powerful voting group. Traditionally, pollsters have found that while the propensity to vote among 18-24 year olds is barely half, more than 80 per cent of the older cohort turns out on polling day.

As with the younger women, Labour did better with older women than older men. The Alliance did better with younger women than men by a 5 per cent margin.

A majority of the middle class, ABC1 voters have traditionally voted for the Conservatives, varying little over the decade.

In these figures are the structure of the success of the Thatcher Revolution.

While in 1979, when Mrs Thatcher first gained power, 59 per cent of the middle class voted Tory, this time 54 per cent did. But the percentage of middle class voters has risen from 33 to 40 per cent during the Thatcher years.

The C2s, the battleground of the electorate, were the backbone of the Labour Party's support in its years in power. Then a third of the voting public, their strength had been sapped to 27 per cent on Thursday, and at the same time Labour's share of their vote has declined by a quarter.

Nearly half of the larger base in 1974, 49 per cent, voted Labour. It was little over a third this time. In 1974 only one in five voted Tory, now it is four in ten.

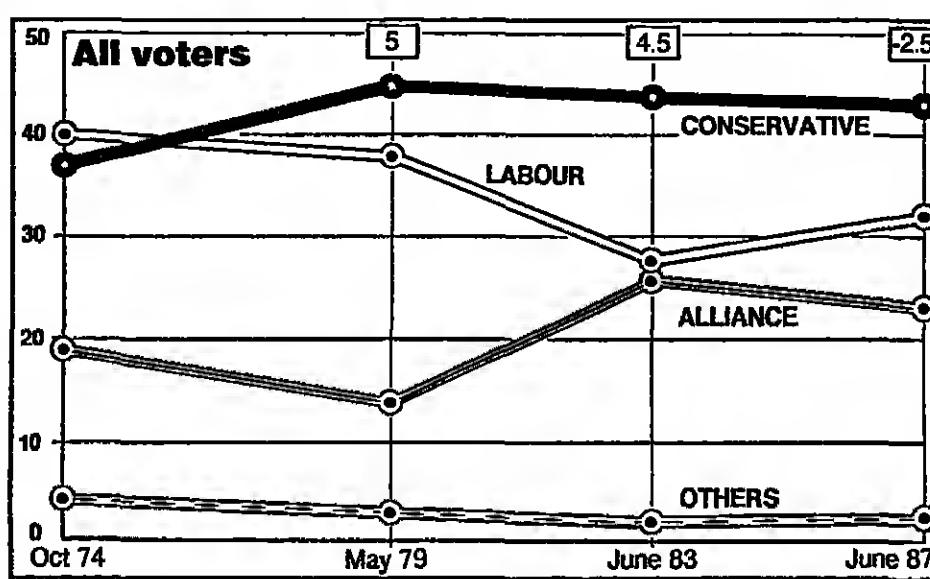
The unskilled workers and those living on the state pension make up the DEs, nearly a third of the voting public. Labour's decline has been less in this group and recovered somewhat in this last election, but is still 9 points off the 1974 level of Labour support.

The effect of the sales of council houses, the cornerstone of the first Thatcher government's efforts to introduce popular capitalism to the working class, is shown in the table comparing working-class owner-occupiers' voting patterns to those of working-class council tenants.

It indicates that while among working-class homeowners the Conservatives had a 12 point lead last Thursday, among working-class council tenants the Labour Party had a massive 38 point lead, a fifty point difference between the two groups.

Another facet of the Thatcher revolution has been the decline in trade union membership. In 1979 30 per cent of the electorate were members of trade unions; now the figure is 23 per cent.

In the days when Harold Wilson led the Labour Party more than half of trade union members supported Labour; now only 42 per cent do, up a mere 3 per cent since Labour's 1983 debacle.



The votes that swing: left, the changing share of the vote since October 1974; above, the electorate divided into key groups, showing how support has moved within each (boxes show swing).

Below, the important changes between the elections of 1983 and 1987; data taken from MORI's opinion surveys. The recent figures reveal that Labour has failed to recover many voters who might have been expected to vote Labour until 1979 but who subsequently voted Conservative. But it has regained a striking degree of support among young women.

THATCHER'S CHILDREN (18-24)

13% of voters (no change since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	42%	42%	0%	42%	31%	-11%
Labour	35%	37%	+2%	31%	42%	+11%
Alliance	20%	19%	-1%	25%	24%	-1%
Other	3%	2%	-1%	2%	3%	+1%
Conservative lead	7%	5%	-2%	11%	-11%	-22%

Base: 2,577 of sample (15,054)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP (ABC1)

43% of voters (+3 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	53%	53%	0%	56%	55%	-1%
Labour	17%	19%	+2%	15%	17%	+2%
Alliance	27%	26%	-1%	28%	26%	-2%
Other	3%	2%	-1%	1%	2%	+1%
Conservative lead	36%	34%	-2%	41%	38%	-3%

Base: 6,199 of sample (15,054)

AGE GROUP (25-34)

19% of voters (-1% since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	37%	41%	+4%	42%	37%	-5%
Labour	34%	33%	-1%	25%	37%	+12%
Alliance	28%	24%	-4%	30%	27%	-3%
Other	1%	2%	+1%	3%	3%	0%
Conservative lead	3%	8%	+5%	17%	4%	-13%

Base: 3,599 of sample (15,054)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP (C2)

27% of voters (-4% since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	38%	41%	+3%	43%	40%	-3%
Labour	35%	38%	+3%	28%	36%	+8%
Alliance	25%	22%	-3%	27%	23%	-4%
Other	2%	1%	-1%	2%	2%	0%
Conservative lead	3%	5%	+2%	15%	5%	-10%

Base: 5,166 of sample (15,054)

AGE GROUP (34-54)

34% of voters (+2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	42%	42%	0%	46%	47%	+1%
Labour	25%	32%	+7%	24%	27%	+3%
Alliance	27%	24%	-3%	28%	25%	-3%
Other	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%	-1%
Conservative lead	13%	10%	-3%	22%	20%	-2%

Base: 6,411 of sample (15,054)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP (DE)

30% of voters (+1 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	30%	31%	+1%	35%	29%	-6%
Labour	44%	48%	+4%	38%	49%	+11%
Alliance	23%	19%	-4%	24%	20%	-4%
Other	3%	2%	-1%	3%	2%	-1%
Conservative lead	-14%	-17%	-3%	-3%	-20%	-17%

Base: 5,740 of sample (15,054)

PENSIONERS (65+)

23% of voters (+2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	50%	48%	-2%	51%	48%	-3%
Labour	28%	32%	+4%	28%	32%	+4%
Alliance	23%	19%	-4%	23%	18%	-5%
Other	2%	1%	-1%	1%	1%	0%
Conservative lead	25%	16%	-9%	25%	16%	-9%

Base: 4,396 of sample (15,054)

WORKING CLASS

57% of voters (-2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Owner occupiers	66%	67%	+1%	66%	67%	+1%
Council tenants	27%	27%	0%	27%	27%	0%
Conservative	46%	44%	-2%	25%	21%	-4%
Labour	25%	32%	+7%	49%	53%	+4%
Alliance	27%	23%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%
Other	2%	1%	-1%	2%	2%	0%
Conservative lead	21%	12%	-9%	24%	32%	+8%

Base: 4,398 and 4,454 of sample (15,054)

TRADE UNIONISTS

23% of voters (-2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	40%	31%	-9%	34%	29%	-5%
Labour	29%	32%	+3%	34%	41%	+7%
Alliance	28%	25%	-3%	31%	27%	-4%
Other	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	+2%
Conservative lead	-12%	-11%	+1%	0%	-12%	-12%

Base: 3,736 of sample (15,054)

UNEMPLOYED

6% of voters (-2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Conservative	25%	21%	-4%	32%	23%	-9%
Labour	49%	56%	+7%	41%	54%	+13%
Alliance	24%	20%	-4%	24%	19%	-5%
Other	3%	3%	0%	3%	4%	+1%
Conservative lead	-24%	-35%	-11%	-8%	-31%	-23%

Base: 1,149 of sample (15,054)

TRADE UNIONISTS

23% of voters (-2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
Middle class	8%	8%	0%	8%	8%	0%
Working class	14%	14%	0%	14%	14%	0%
Conservative	38%	37%	-1%	26%	25%	-1%
Labour	27%	30%	+3%	46%	51%	+5%
Alliance	33%	30%	-3%	26%	22%	-4%
Other	2%	3%	+1%	2%	2%	0%
Conservative lead	11%	7%	-4%	-20%	-26%	-6%

Base: 1,944 and 2,440 of sample (15,054)

MIDLANDS

17% of voters (-2 since June 1983)

	1983	1987	Ch'ge	1983	1987	Ch'ge
EAST	7%	7%	0%	7%	7%	0%
WEST	10%	10%	0%	10%	10%	0%
Conservative	51%	48%	-3%	44%	46%	+2%
Labour	26%	31%	+5%	30%	33%	+3%
Alliance	22%	21%	-1%	25%	21%	-4%
Other	1%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	-1%
Conservative lead	25%	17%	-8%	14%	13%	-1%

Base: 1,167 and 2,089 of sample (15,054)

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SPORTING
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Simon BarnesStill giving
them stick

Sport has proved an effective olive branch since the Falklands war. British and Argentine sides have met at soccer, rugby, cricket and women's hockey: at an individual level, Gabriela Sabatini has played at Wimbledon, Vicente Fernandez plays golf here and Ossi Ardiles is still a Spur. But the sport with the strongest links with Argentina is polo, and its governing body, the Hurlingham Polo Association, still refuses to have Argentines playing here. It reaffirmed the decision at a recent meeting despite energetic lobbying by, among others, the Anglo-Argentine Society, businessmen involved in Argentina and Lord Montgomery. Admittedly one or two leading British players have taken part in a "mini world cup" in Argentina under flags of convenience and the boycott does not extend to Argentine ponies; if it did, the game would be in some trouble. Given Argentina's domination of the sport internationally, many polo people in Britain think it is time Hurlingham acknowledged that the war is over.

Blue filming

Oxford and Cambridge universities were surprised recently to discover they own the television rights to the Varsity rugby match. For the past three years the BBC has paid £5,500 to the Varsity Football Union, which thought it had the rights, for the privilege of showing it. Perhaps the Varsity boys ought to go to Channel 4...

● A change of fortune for Clive Chapman, best known as the jockey left behind in the Hamlet car accident. Last weekend he rode two winners at the Arab race meeting at Fakenham.

Time, please!

When a gentleman in holy orders contributes to a cricketing correspondence, you know it is all worthwhile. The Rev Leonard Birch enriches the Most Extraordinary Cricket Match debate with the following: "When I was rector of Hanbury (1949-53) I remember an evening match in which we were all out for 13. I put Joe Bradford, the publican, on to bowl. We thought all was lost, but the wicket was a sticky dog, and Joe bowled slow off-breaks to a leg trap and we got them out for 11." He adds that the bowler was "Gentleman Joe" Bradford, the former Birmingham City centre forward with almost 500 goals to his credit. These letters are cheering me up greatly in a summer in which the definition of an extraordinary cricket match is one that is not rained off.

New racket

Virginia Wade is making her debut as an actress in a play on Radio 4 next Thursday. She appears as herself, in her new role of radio commentator. In a play called *The Who Serve*. It's about four women on the tennis circuit in Florida and was written by Helen Kluger, of the delightfully named company Tight Assets.

BARRY FANTONI



"Obviously going for a third term"

Late deliveries

"Curate wanted for small village parish. Slow left arm bowler preferred." This advertisement supposedly appeared on the front page of *The Times*, and it appears again in the newsletter of the newly formed Cricket Memorial Society, whose members appreciate such things. This is an organization founded this year for those strange people (like Charlie Waits of *The Rolling Stones*) who express their devotion to the game by collecting caps, bats, books, pictures, scorecards, ties, tour brochures, videos or any other items of what they call "cricketiana". The society's list shows a curved bat and a two-stump wicket, very tasteful, and the address is 70 Common Road, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire.

Wait for it

It may just have caught your attention that the MCC is this year celebrating its 200th anniversary. The only thing wrong with this is that the celebrations are four years premature. At least, they are if you follow the line of the late Major Rowland Bowen, a cricket historian, who maintained that the Marylebone Cricket Club was formally established only in 1791. It had certainly played on Thomas Lord's ground at Marylebone for the previous four years, but, Bowen said, the term "Marylebone Club" was simply a topographical umbrella for an informal outfit.

Can Lib and Lab do a deal?

by R.W. Johnson

Steel personal warmth
for KinnockOwen: must take much
of the blame

The 1987 election, like that of 1983, has done more to modify the shape of the opposition than that of the government. Moreover, the opposition as a whole has some hard questions to answer.

Despite their lower majority, the Conservatives gained a number of seats from Labour and Alliance. In the face of record unemployment and a personally unpopular prime minister already more than eight years in office, that is disastrous for them both. Worse, the Tory majority is so big that the opposition again has a mountain to climb if it is to win next time.

The Alliance has clearly suffered the greatest damage. A movement that rests on the declared intention of "breaking the mould" must, above all, retain momentum — and this the Alliance has lost. It is further away than ever from replacing Labour as the principal party of opposition. Its leaders now face another four or five years in the political desert with little realistic prospect of power after that.

The SDP crisis is particularly grave. Almost all the Labour MPs who defected to it in 1981 have ended up by simply throwing away their political careers. Many of them left Labour because they couldn't take Foot's leadership or Labour's anti-EEC stance and felt the party was in irreversible decline. Today, Foot is gone, as is the anti-EEC line, and Labour has retrieved some of its lost ground. Only one of the Gang of Four has survived into the new parliament and Shirley Williams, the SDP president, has been talking enthusiastically of moving to America.

It is, moreover, Dr Owen who has contributed most to this denouement, both by his refusal to accept the fusion of the two Alliance parties and his divisive habit of making up policy on the hoof. Above all, it is his personal strategy of "finishing Labour off first" which has most signally failed. It is hard to see that he can retain co-equal status with David Steel after this — or that Owen will be interested in anything less. The Liberals will, no doubt, soldier on but with such a diminished SDP wing that it is almost an exaggeration to speak of an Alliance. Yet for the Liberals to accept that they must return to the lower aspirations of their pre-Alliance days would be a bitter pill indeed.

Labour has widened the gap between itself and the Alliance but its recovery from the 1983 nadir still leaves it with its second lowest vote in half a century. Despite that, the party leadership is not in question. (Labour's London results illustrate only too well what a millstone the "loony left" has been and the left will be unwise to make waves. The Scottish Labour party, whose sweeping gains have been brought to naught by Labour's failure south of the border, could be a different matter.) And the cumbersome nature of the Labour leadership election process always meant that the idea of a Livingstone-style coup was pretty far-fetched.

Although Kinnock has emerged as a formidable campaigner, he has never achieved the intellectual stature — and thus the intellectual and moral authority — to run Mrs Thatcher at all. Close to the leadership ratings, that is unlikely to change, which means Labour is locked in with a leader who may never carry conviction with the decisive middle ground. Ominously, Labour has never won an election under a leader whose ratings were lower than his Tory counterpart.

Then again, throughout the campaign the defence issue set a fatal and defining limit on the Labour advance: whenever Labour looked as if it might break through, the other parties had only to play the defence card to hold the line. Yet Kinnock is so identified with an anti-nuclear stance that it is doubtful whether he could retreat on this issue now and

retain personal credibility. Finally, while Kinnock has seen off the immediate Alliance threat, the fact remains that Labour never looks like breaching the 40 per cent mark and that in vast tracts of the country it is entrenched in a (hopeless) third place.

But the opposition could have topped Mrs Thatcher had it really wanted to. In all the polls the one constant was the 52-55 per cent vote held by the non-Conservative parties. To achieve a hung parliament all Labour had to do was to withdraw its candidates wherever the Alliance was well placed to beat the Tories and call for a united anti-Tory vote. The Alliance leaders would have had greater difficulty in delivering such a vote but with similar tactics they too could have inflicted numerous extra losses on the Tories. The result now would be large extra gains for both Labour and the Alliance — and Mrs Thatcher's retirement to Dulwich. In practice, the battle for supremacy within the opposition counted for more both to Labour and the Alliance than their proclaimed hostility to Mrs Thatcher.

Such a deal could, of course, have been struck any time in the last four years. In effect Labour may have fought the 1987 election merely to improve its bargaining position in such a deal in the future. More particularly, such a deal might now mean a straight bargain with the Liberals, with the ditching of the SDP remnants as Labour's price: in that case both the 1983 and 1987 elections would have been fought essentially in

order to sort out an intra-Labour party row.

In fact such a deal would solve many problems. Demographic and social change alone make it unlikely that Labour can recross the crucial 40 per cent barrier on its own. The necessity of placating the Liberals would give Mr Kinnock a respectable excuse for modifying his defence policy.

One can even see how such a compromise on defence might work. Every other country in Western Europe has opted either to keep US nuclear bases and to have no nuclear weapons of its own (Germany, Italy, Spain, etc) or, in the French case, to dispense with the US bases and have its own nuclear weapons instead. Britain alone, peculiarly, has opted to have both. We could, like all our European partners, choose to do without one or the other. This would give some relief to Labour's anti-nuclear wing, but would reassure those who wish to remain under a nuclear umbrella of some sort.

Such a deal might have little appeal to the SDP but would find many supporters within both the Liberal and Labour parties. Indeed, the personal warmth between Messrs Kinnock and Steel is probably greater than any brotherly feeling between Messrs Steel and Owen. (Steel might want to save a place for Owen, but even that could be accommodated, for Owen is in no position to make extravagant demands. Most of all, the willingness of both Labour and the Liberals to make sacrifices for the sake of anti-Thatcherite unity would probably find an answering echo in the anti-Thatcher electoral majority which already exists. Such a deal would make sense with or without the institution of proportional representation.

The situation is reminiscent of the French fifth republic in the early 1960s when de Gaulle's repeated triumphs were based essentially on the opposition parties' inability to unite against him. Mrs Thatcher is our de Gaulle: if the opposition continues to give greater priority to its internal quarrels than to its hostility to her, the chances are that she, like the General, will indeed go on and on.

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The author is a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Playwright Peter Nichols examines the West End's current plight

A way out of the dark

Fireworks cascaded through the night sky above the Thames, fired from some launching site on the North Bank, courtesy of Gordon's Gin. From the terraces of the Olivier Theatre, about 2,000 of us watched this final tribute to a very public birthday. Was it only that or a semi-conscious acknowledgment that this was also the funeral of a certain kind of theatre?

For several weeks newspapers had been at one of their favourite games — mourning the end of the West End. All four theatres on Shaftesbury Avenue had gone dark for the first time since the blackout; several others would close soon and yet more were only holding on (half-empty) until new shows could be rushed to the rescue. If that's not a death, it must be the last phase of a terminal illness.

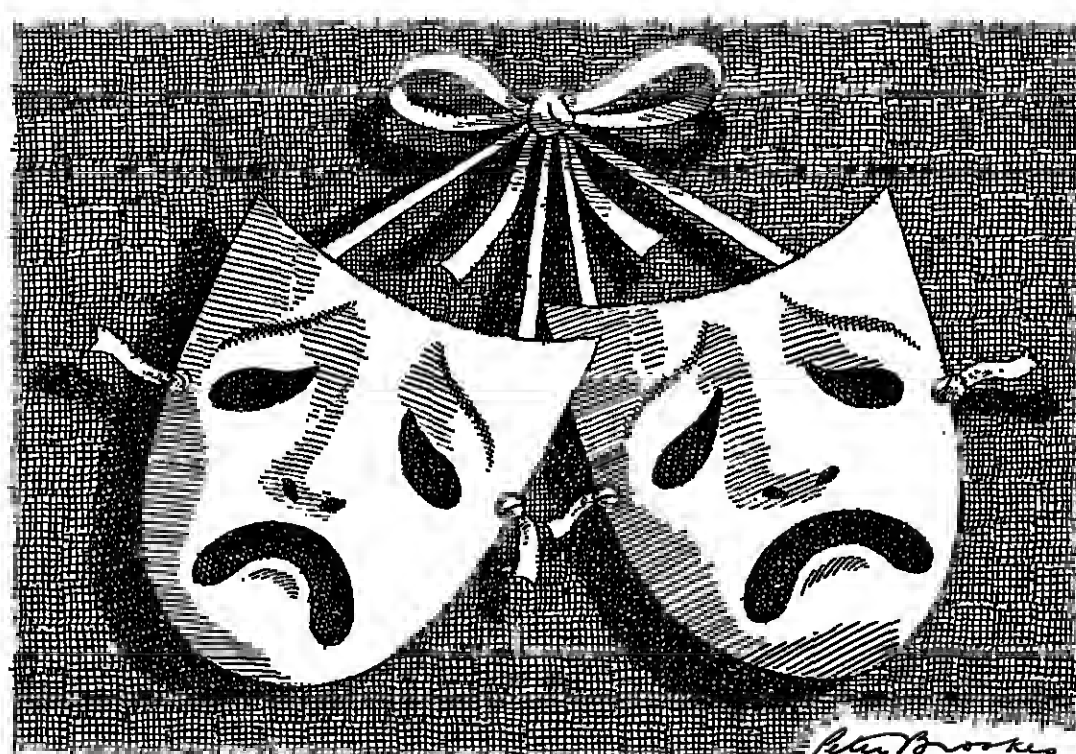
The apt pyrotechnics were for an actor whose working life had taken him from *Private Lives* in the Twenties over Waterloo Bridge to the standing ovations of the Eighties — and the native audience had followed, leaving the old theatres to tourists, to spectator who musically haunted by his hologram.

"Cities like London were to change," writes V.S. Naipaul in his new novel. "They were to cease being more or less national cities; they were to become cities of the world, modern-day Rome, establishing the pattern of what great cities should be... visited for learning and elegant goods and manners and freedom by all the barbarian peoples of the globe." First of these barbarians were the North Americans of the Sixties, cultivated, Anglophile, avid for spoken drama, swallowing the local spirit neat and putting it high on their list of Reasons For Coming. Theatres that had once closed for summer were now kept open all the year. Drama was tourism and the persuasive argument of incoming dollars gave us, after a hundred years, and where Shaw's eloquence had failed, our National Theatre. With a little help from their friends — Gordon's, Ladbroke's, Rank Xerox — the "state" companies are, in any given month, staging almost twenty plays.

Lovers of quality drama are surprised by the RSC, NT and Royal Court, so why should anyone brave the tatty hot-dog-scented building site that used to be the theatre, where Victorian and Edwardian playhouses stood amid the rubbish like suffragettes at a strip show?

What is to be done with their neo-classical facades and wall-of-death interiors with their vertiginous views of the actors' transplants? Run down, awkwardly sited, highly priced, with poor service and no parking, wonder they're going dark.

In fact, more say open than the papers would have you believe. Seventeen plays are now on in the West End. Leaving out those in their 35th thrilling, 16th hysterical or fifth rib-tickling years, nine could be worth seeing and most of them are from subsidized companies. As so instance of private enterprise, it's like Bupa with NHS nurses and doctors. These plays move to the West End in search of an audience, but



no one knows what the London audience is made of. Not many Londoners. Some tourists who couldn't get returns for *Phantom*. "People of forest and desert" (Naipaul again) who mostly leave, confused, at half-time.

Managers throw their various candidates in at the deep end, hoping that Brecht, Lorca, Baldwin or Chekhov may be kept afloat with help from film or TV stars. They no longer bother with libelists. It's sink or swim.

As a rule, a living actor will hear only twice from the producer's office after his play has opened: first, to ask him to waive his fee secondly, to tell him the play is coming off. Either waiving or drowning. Probably both. This policy was brought here by the various New York managers who now see London, as they used to see Philadelphia or New Haven, as a try-out town for Broadway.

With Broadway's moribund state, that may seem like a run-in for the twilight zone, but London for them is not a serious risk. The wages and costs are low, so the out-look won't be crippling: an out-of-town theatre with local grants may share the cost; a tour of major British cities can make a profit anyway; and if you can get away with the actor's royalty too, so much the better. Every little helps. You may even pick a winner.

We need instead an equivalent of off-Broadway, by which I mean not a scattering of fringe, basement, attic or pub venues but a Second Avenue — new small playhouses with up to 300 seats where costs and prices could be

halved and plays could run as long as there's an audience. In my view, though, the real audience is not in London but in the large and small towns outside, where a show with a well-known cast is a real event. We provincials could do worse than start thinking of London as an offshore island, not part of Britain at all, as we already do, for instance, in house-hunting.

Competing with fifty others is not the business of original plays. A work has more chance when it's the play of the week. Even as the West End dies, touring revives. The next step is to think of it not as pre- or post-London but as a series of dates of which London may be one.

Many people in the provinces are now able to read and write without moving their lips. They can order in Chinese restaurants, their holiday abroad and their thinking is not done for them by reviewers whose aim is to close theatres. They, too, reach for the stars — and will pay to see them, especially if their names are familiar from television.

The screen in the corner that once threatened the end of live drama, could be its salvation. Actors known from the box can fill theatres everywhere but in London. Few of the cognoscenti I met when I was last in London had ever watched *Minder* or *Juliet Bravo*. If native theatre is to be truly popular again, it will be out here, not in Cosmopolis. So the wrecker's ball can't come too soon, though conservationist crackpots may insist on saving the facades, the shells, with a change of use for the insiders. What could that be?

Gutted and rebuilt (like the nearby London Pavilion), they could make useful multi-storey car parks for patrons of the musicals. Antique supermarkets? Joe Orton Waxwork Museums? Ideas on a postcard, please, to the drama critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. © Times Newspapers, 1987.

One West End theatre that seems to belie its name. Should it, more appropriately, be an office block?

Woodrow Wyatt

My forecasts
for 1992

I make a prediction. Labour will not win the next election either. First there is the fatal flaw. The British might with reluctance accept the removal of American nuclear bases and weapons, but the majority will never accept the end of Britain's own nuclear deterrent. In the past the British have had often to stand aloof against apparently overwhelming odds. They will not surrender the one weapon which could save them in extremis. Mr Kinnock sincerely believes in the abolition of our nuclear deterrent. He could not bring himself, even if his party would let him, to change tack. He and the Labour Party start any contest handicapped by this lead weight.

The Conservative campaign was strangely unprofessional, lacking crystal clarity in its new proposals, and, at the beginning, disorganized in its presentation. The Tories looked shaken rigid by Labour's slick new media coverage and use of sympathetic BBC and ITV commentators and reporters. Their initial inertia and lack of forethought probably cost them between 20 and 30 seats which are now a banker in reserve for the next election, when they will be better prepared.

During the five years ahead prosperity will continue to rise. The North-South divide, already far more blurred than in popular belief, will become less sharp as prosperity reaches the parts it has hitherto not reached. The number owning shares will mount along with the number owning their own houses, cars and telephones. Unemployment will continue to decline. If Labour could not win with unemployment at three million it can never win at the bright lights.

Despite disclaimers to pollsters, tax cuts are actually popular and accompanied by a growing belief that the more money people keep the better off everyone and the nation will be. Adam Smith is winning against the Marxism which remains Labour's shibboleth. I assume Mrs Thatcher will now be bolder in reducing the standard rate to 25p and cutting the top rates to at least 50p and, I hope, to 40p or 35p, thus getting nearer to the US approach. This has proved that a top rate tax of around 30 per cent and a standard rate of 15 per cent produces not only greater well being but far more employment.

The Tories were shocked by the response to the attacks of Labour and the Alliance on the NHS. As national growth mounts they will devote more resources to the NHS and more attention to efficiency in it. In March this year a Marplan poll showed that 88 per cent were satisfied or very satisfied with the NHS generally. It should not be too difficult to improve the NHS to get, and publicize, a better public rating.

Clearly Mrs Thatcher intends to

deal with the specific problem of the inner cities by more investments in them, which should be self-financing as more profitable businesses are generated. In the coming parliament the Tories are also likely to do much to relieve the housing shortage and raise the quality of living accommodation of whatever type.

The battles with extreme left-wing local councils will not cease. This will be a useful running warning that the excesses manifest among them would be repeated nationally if Labour ever became the government. A potent force in this election was a widespread fear of strange teachings in the schools, of the promotion of unusual sexual activities as though they were normal, of local government assistance to unattractive minorities, ethnic or otherwise.

The unconvincing moderate facade put on by Labour for the election will not last long. It is known that the new Parliamentary Labour Party will contain a larger element of weirdies, Militants and fanatical extremists. Obligingly, Mr Ken Livingstone has already announced that Labour needs "more socialism" if it is to succeed electorally and that he is aiming to move the Labour Party sharply left. In that intention he is backed by a number of vociferous and unpleasant new MPs who will soon become household names.

The tragedy for the Labour Party is that there is no effective Communist Party with seats in the Commons. The Labour Party consequently gathers in, and has to suffer, many who would be syphoned off.

The still unrehabilitated union leaders can be relied upon to end their campaign purdah. As the new parliament winds on, secret postal ballots will gradually reduce the number of improperly or inadequately elected union leaders but enough will remain around to insist that Labour again promises to repeal the trade union reforms much liked by union members.

The second Thatcher government was a trifle sleepy, concentrating on consolidation. The third Thatcher government is likely to be braver in all areas, including education. It will shift the centre further to the right forcing Labour either to accept the shift or, egged on by its extremists, to fight to reverse it against the general will.

Doubtless the Labour Party will survive, and the Alliance's future looks bleak, but Labour cannot defeat the Tories again unless it becomes a Gaitskellite party which Kinnock will be prevented from making it not only by Ken Livingstone and company but by his own inclinations.

I make a final prediction, Mrs Thatcher will lead the Tories at the next election, when she will be no older than Churchill when he first became prime minister.

Robert Kilroy-Silk

Only Kinnock to
carry the can

It will take Neil Kinnock a long time to recover from the shock of the huge Tory victory, for one simple reason: he really believed he was going to win. He failed to persuade the British people, or even former Labour voters of this, but he firmly convinced himself. The reasons for his failure to deliver, especially after his deliberate and incessant hyping up of Labour's chances, will now be avidly dissected, picked at and gnawed over. Prominent among the virtues will be all those in the party whom he had effortlessly shoved to the sidelines — those on the "fringes", "without influence" who "have no power".

They know all about revenge and how a hob-nailed boot should be swung when a man is squirming on the ground. Some have grasped the opportunity already. Even before the final result was known two of the London candidates whose antics contributed so much to Labour's debacle were already limbering up for the fight.

But back to Neil Kinnock. I said "his failure". That's a little unfair. He cannot be expected to take all the blame for everything that has happened in and to the Labour Party for the past four years and more. Others still in leading positions, such as Healey and Hattersley, are more culpable.

But it was his campaign. From the beginning it was Neil Kinnock who set the "agenda", devised the image, chose the style, selected the pictures, picked spokesmen and made the pace. His control was breathtaking in its domination and completeness. If ever there was a one-man band then he was it. And it's no good now seeking solace in the assertion that it was the best campaign. It wasn't. A campaign is only a means to get the vote. If it fails to do that then it has failed. His didn't, and it has.

But the failure goes deeper than the mere mechanics of the campaign. It was, by his decision, a highly personal campaign the like of which we have never seen in Britain before. It was Neil Kinnock — oratory, compassion, blue eyes, smart suits, clean shirts, attractive wife, lovely kids, super family and deep sincerity — that had been skilfully packaged and which was being sold. He gambled on Kinnock and he lost.

He won't, I'm sure, complain about this. He is big enough to accept responsibility and to acknowledge that many ordinary,

decent members of the party, loyal Kinnock supporters, will want to question the decision to place so heavy an emphasis on the personality of one man and his family rather than on the espousal of democratic socialist principles. Had he won, he alone would have been credited in the laurels of victory. Indeed, the belief that he had single-handedly brought the party in from the cold, was in fingertip distance of the keys of Number 10, had become so firmly embedded in the minds of his cohorts that he was being beatified by no less a person than Hattersley. In the event, the failure will be heaped on his shoulders.

Whatever explanation emerges from the long and acrimonious Labour post-mortem, there can be no complaint that the campaign was not planned in advance or thought out. Ever since he was elected leader, Neil Kinnock's entire time, energy and considerable personal skills have been devoted to ousting Mrs Thatcher. To this end he has gradually but surely established his grip over the party machine. He changed the constitution, expelled the militants, or some of them and brought in his own communication advisers and film makers.

Whether his judgement was right is another matter. That is what ought to be at issue. More remarkable than his grip of the party was his supreme self-confidence and belief in himself. This is the key to understanding the campaign and the extent of his private distress. He really felt, and he used the word himself, that he could "storm" the country, just as he had stormed the Labour Party, first to get elected to the NEC and later, and against all the odds, to the leadership.

This was why he refused to jettison his defence policy, why he concentrated on large meetings outside London, and why he was so ruthless in imposing his own will in a manner that makes Mrs Thatcher look like a favourite and somewhat dithering old aunt. The result was a party fashioned in his image, doling on his every word and gesture in a manner never achieved by any other leader.

He now has to answer for all this. No one else can. © Times Newspapers, 1987. The author was a Labour MP, 1974-86.



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REVOLT OF THE ORDINARY

The election result is a triumph for two great, indomitable, predictable forces. One is Mrs Margaret Thatcher. The other is the good sense of the majority of voters.

Mrs Thatcher, during the campaign as much as in the previous eight years of government, remained herself — when many around her were telling her to be someone else. As for the majority of the voters, they refused to be taken in by Labour's use of the most meretricious television advertising campaign ever mounted by a British political party. They also showed a mature reluctance to judge Mrs Thatcher by some of the Conservative advertising put out in reply.

Mrs Thatcher won on the trusted Conservative principles of free enterprise and strong defence. To that extent, there is no such thing as Thatcherism, since those principles long preceded her. The Tories got back in 1951 with the slogan "Set The People Free". They were re-elected in 1955 with "The Property-Owners Democracy". There is nothing in Mrs Thatcher's appeal which Disraeli, were he to return, would not approve. He would not accept, for example, that Labour has a better answer than she to the problem of his Two Nations.

Thatcherism, though, is Conservatism with the courage to put itself into practice. Throughout her term of office, Mrs Thatcher has been told that her beliefs and policies are a departure from "One Nation" Conservatism. The intention of most of the people — in and out of her party — who said such things was simply to wound her. They held up a false historical ideal of "One Nation" Conservatism: a time when Tory governments were supposed to be more "caring", and bad less of a belief in market forces.

The evidence, such as it was, for the existence of this past Toryism tended to be based on the second half of Macmillan's premiership, and the second half of Mr Heath's — both of which ended in either balance of payments crisis or inflation, and Tory defeat. Mrs Thatcher has been more true to the big, simple Conservative ideas than either of them.

What should she do now? In the moment of victory early yesterday morning, she singled out the inner cities as the immediate problem facing the new Government. Her opponents will say she is being hypocritical. Did not the inner cities of Scotland and the north vote against her because of what she had done to them?

The problems of the inner cities are caused by the forces against which Mrs Thatcher has been fighting these last eight years: unions which resist change until the old industries die under them; Town Halls which tax business into flight; comprehensive schools which do not teach basic skills. The inner cities are simply the worst embodiment of the decline which faced Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

Her policy of keeping down inflation, curbing unions and encouraging enterprise has begun to work first in those parts of the country where the problem, though great, was less severe: the south, and the Midlands. That was why they rewarded her on Thursday. Now she must release the economic energies of Scotland, Wales and the north — something which, though not in time for Thursday's results, has already begun to happen. She will not be thanked for trying. But she is used to that.

And what should Labour do now? For with the rout of the Alliance — which was unexpected by nearly everyone and was Labour's one triumph of the campaign — Labour must continue to be considered the only alternative government.

First of all, Labour should not believe the modish chatter about it having achieved a new stature in the campaign. During the four weeks, Mr Kinnock had in his favour eight years of the most vilified Prime Minister of modern times; three million unemployed and a country apparently enraged by the condition of its health service.

He also had a youthful presence, an attractive wife, a sea gull soaring over grassy cliffs, and seemingly everyone assuring him that his advertising men were geniuses. In the

end, he still won only about 20 more seats than the hopeless Mr Michael Foot. So something is wrong with the party.

On the eve of its 1983 defeat, Mr Kinnock made a speech — built around the agitated reprise "I warn you..." — in which he warned of all the things someone should not be if Mrs Thatcher returned to Number Ten: not to be sick, unemployed, old, and so on. But he added: "I warn you not to be ordinary." Since the ordinary are in the majority, they have enough votes to look after themselves if Prime Ministers hurt them. Their inclusion was hizarre on a list of threatened minorities.

The last thing Labour was in the 1987 campaign was the party of the ordinary. Among any party's voters plenty can be out of the ordinary. But it can only win power if they are outnumbered by the ordinary. That is especially true of radical parties, since they attract so many of the ordinary who are likely to be unpopular with the rest of the electorate.

So such parties have to put together a coalition of voters. The example which has bewitched politicians on both sides of the Atlantic ever since is the 1932 Rooseveltian coalition, which governed until the departure of Truman in 1953, made up of blacks, poor farmers, New York intellectuals, Ivy League professors — but all greatly outnumbered by the biggest group of all, the industrial workers.

In Britain, the equivalent was the Labour victory of 1945. Teachers and manual workers returning from the war voted Labour as one — causing it memorably to be pointed out that the Army Education Corps was the only unit of the British army which could emblazon a British general election on its battle honours.

For Labour — although it scraped back to power twice in 1974 — the last flowering of its grand coalition of public support was the election of 1966. A majority of skilled manual workers vote Labour. And there was the symbolism of both Oxford and Cambridge going Labour together for the first time. The party had thus captured the most ordinary voters and the most politically opinionated. At the time, as in 1945, it looked an unbeatable combination.

The story of Labour's troubles since then has been the story of the unravelling of that coalition. It still has many of the politically opinionated. On Thursday it kept many of them from defecting to the Alliance. But a majority of the skilled manual workers have gone.

Roosevelt, Truman, Attlee, and the early Wilson never allowed the minorities to enlarge the majority — in other words, the out-of-the-ordinary to get the upper hand over the ordinary. This was the explanation for Attlee's much-quoted rebuke in 1945 to the minority left-wing professor, Laski: "A period of silence from you would be welcome."

In today's Labour Party, the ordinary are swamped or driven away by the out of the ordinary: by extremists and by ambitious demagogues claiming to represent blacks, homosexuals, women and so on. Mr Kinnock must have the courage to try to enforce a period of silence from a lot of people in his party. Naturally, he will not succeed. He must then expel them.

Probably, he lacks the will to do so. Even if he did, his defence policy would remain to haunt the electorate. Even if he changed that, there would remain the party's identification with high taxes.

It is a grim situation for any Labour leader. But for whoever it is these next four years, the hour is already late. With the votes barely counted, Mr Livingstone — emerging from a typically opportunistic silence embraced once Mr Kinnock seemed to be doing well in the campaign — was yesterday talking about Labour "linking up" with unspecified "groups outside Parliament" to defeat the Tories.

Mr Kinnock should confront him soon, and rid his party of him if Labour is ever again to be the party of the voters rather than people such as Mr Livingstone who think voting is inadequate to his purposes. But in reality that extraordinary woman, Mrs Thatcher, is the real symbol and champion of the ordinary.

FOURTH LEADER

Somebody has invented a clock (it comes in either black or pink) which tells you the time in a novel manner if you clap your hands at it. Sound-activated, it projects the time in a light display on the ceiling. "ideal", says the advertisement accompanying the offer, "for nocturnal time checks".

The frontiers of science are constantly being pushed out, which is as it should be; the whole world has benefited incalculably from those leaps of the imagination that over the centuries have brought us anaesthetics, refrigeration, Arkwright's Spinning Jenny, electricity, twin his-and-hers nuclear bomb-proof shelters, battery-operated fingernail-driers, cellophane-wrapped heat-trait TV dinners and the mechanical tie-rack which revolves at the touch of a button, for the Man Who Can't Make Up His Mind. The makers of the new clock have merely taken their proper place in the catalogue of benefactors of the human race.

Only, there are one or two questions to be asked before the queues begin to form. To start with the most obvious, what is wrong with simply rolling over to look at a clock with luminous hands on the bedside table? (And, be it noted, rolling over only half the time; by the law of averages, the customer will be already correctly oriented on one occasion out of two.)

Status of polytechnics

From the Chairman of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers
Sir, The majority of institutions in higher education in Great Britain — universities, Scottish central institutions, voluntary and direct grant colleges — have corporate status and direct Government funding.

These institutions have better facilities and a higher status than do local authority "maintained" colleges such as polytechnics. They have a better record on

conditions of service and job security.

The local authorities are mounting a campaign to try to frighten lecturers into believing that they will be worse funded and have lower salaries and that their jobs will be threatened if they have corporate status. In this campaign they are using institutions' own funds as well as their own. They are claiming that the access of students is to be cut, with consequent job losses.

If the case for continued local

authority control of polytechnics and colleges were strong it would not need this type of misinformation to support it. The local authorities would surely find something better than warning, to quote Hilary Bellon:

Always keep a hold on nurse
For fear of finding something worse.
Yours faithfully,
D. H. BURRIN, Chairman,
Association of Polytechnic
Teachers,
Caxton Chambers,
81 Albert Road,
Southsea, Hampshire.

Riverside view — at a price

From Dr Maureen O'Connell
Sir, Mrs Thatcher in her tour of docklands (report, May 22) spoke of the development there as "a classic example of Toryism at work". I agree.

I moved into the dockland area of Wapping seven years ago. At that time there was a close-knit community made up of families who had lived there for generations and artists working in the warehouses on the riverside. There were large areas of unused land and derelict buildings ripe for development. Money was obviously needed to improve the area and the potential to create a beautiful riverside environment was enormous.

With no overall concept or design this area has since been parcelled up and given to many developers. A hotchpotch of buildings of different architectural styles is in the process of being built. The starting price for a one-bedroom flat is in the region of £90,000.

Little regard has been taken of the wishes and needs of local residents and their children. (Many now worry that they will be moved into other parts of the borough so that private developers can buy their blocks of flats. The artists have already been forced to leave.) A wonderful opportunity to improve the environment has been wasted.

I cannot believe that it was beyond the wit of the LDDC (London Docklands Development Corporation) to create an imaginative scheme catering for local people and for new residents. I don't think it had the will. Market forces have prevailed.

Yours sincerely,
MAUREEN O'CONNELL,
2 Columbus House,
Cinnamon Street, E1,
June 4.

National lottery

From Mr Ian Crichton
Sir, At last the old bastions against a national lottery are beginning to crumble. Later this month the Methodist Conference will be invited to accept that raffles to raise money for charities may be acceptable (report, June 11) and so may gaming "within limits, for instance if it is for socially useful ends or for amusement".

In Australia, where gambling is not unknown, the building of the Sydney Opera House was partly financed by State lotteries. In the Irish Republic a national lottery was launched in March; its beneficiaries include sport, the environment, art and the health services.

One day we will have a national lottery. I would bet on it.
Yours faithfully,
IAN CRICHTON,
27 Pembroke Crescent, W11,
June 11.

The nature of God

From Canon D. M. Stanesby
Sir, In his interesting review of the Church of England Doctrine Commission's report, *We Believe in God* (June 8), Clifford Longley writes:

The one criticism the members are most open to... is the lack of any critical reflection on themselves, observing themselves doing what they were doing.

Thank God the members of the commission made no such attempt, for their task was the more important one of attempting to wrestle with the real problem of the nature of God and his relationship with his world.

Scientific knowledge does not go through the vain and futile efforts of scientists attempting to observe their own mental processes, but by taking a hard critical look at the world. Had Einstein, for instance, been concerned with his own psyche he would not have bequeathed to us some of the most profound and fruitful theories in the history of science.

As with science, so with theology. Let us continue to grapple with the problems rather than the psychology of the problem solvers, and we might make some headway in our search for a theology that is not only more relevant to human needs but closer to the truth.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK M. STANESBY,
4 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle,
Windsor, Berkshire,
June 10.

Rupert Brooke

From Miss Bridget Foreman
Sir, The centenary of the birth of Rupert Brooke should rightly be a time to re-evaluate his work and to assess it in the light of his own endearability and of modern opinion. Peter Ackroyd's clichéd and outdated article (June 4) is a classic example of the unenlightened attitude towards Brooke.

The war sonnets assert a personal response to war in the release that it brought for Brooke from the personal problems with which he had been racked. The imagery of "swimmers into clean-ness leaping" displays his willingness to embrace a cause that freed him from triviality and "all the little emptiness of love".

His adoption of the English Gentleman pose, epitomised by "The Old Vicarage, Grantchester", was as conscious and deliberate as that of the Decadent which he assumed while still at school. But while he readily affected poses, he never lost himself in them. The original title

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Call for guidance on medical ethics

From Professor Ian Kennedy and Mr Simon Lee

Sir, In the past two weeks, permission has been granted by the courts for abortions to be performed on two mentally handicapped adults, who were unable to give or withhold consent. Judges, faced with the need to decide, have sought to clarify the law (or fill a gap in it) by issuing declaratory judgments (law reports, May 28 and June 4).

But yet again they are being asked to decide questions of fundamental importance without parliamentary guidance and, in these two cases, on the basis of unopposed applications. In such circumstances, it is doubtful whether the complex arguments on both sides of such a moral and legal dilemma can be marshalled and explored in sufficient depth.

In the lifetime of the last Parliament, the courts were similarly left to grapple with such questions as genetic counselling, surrogate motherhood, informed consent, the permissible limits of abortion and the steriliza-

tion of a mentally handicapped minor.

It must be increasingly hard to justify the failure to establish an appropriate body to investigate these dilemmas in a considered and detached fashion, in advance of individual tragedies which now find themselves unhappily before the courts.

We therefore once again urge the establishment of a national commission on medical law and ethics, which would be appointed by the Government and would present its recommendations to Parliament, so that our elected politicians would have an informed basis on which to provide authoritative guidance on these fundamental questions of human rights.

Will the new Government and the new Parliament please take action?

Yours faithfully,
IAN KENNEDY,
SIMON LEE,
King's College London (KQC),
Strand, WC2,
June 8.

Levels of poverty

From Professor Peter Townsend

Sir, Your report of the survey "Poverty and Labour in London" by Paul Corrigan, Ute Kowarik and myself (June 4) contained a rejoinder by the Conservative Central Office commenting that "to suggest that anyone whose income is at or below 140 per cent of supplementary benefit level is living in poverty is absurd". This is a misrepresentation of the report.

First, estimates are given from figures issued by the Government itself about people with low incomes below 100 per cent of supplementary benefit receiving supplementary benefit and with between 100 and 140 per cent of that level. Our report describes them explicitly as living "in poverty" or on the margins of poverty.

Second, while the supplementary benefit measure may be convenient for purposes of general

discussion, it is not ideal scientifically. The report argues explicitly and in detail for a new approach to measurement, concluding that the concept of "relative deprivation" is a more fruitful basis for national and international usage than either "subsistence" or "basic needs".

What is absurd is the denigration of both conventional and scientific meanings of poverty without putting anything in their place. In the Fowler review of social security the new standard of "subsistence" poverty was criticised and yet no alternative conception proposed or defended. This is a form of philistinism which must be quietly and insistently opposed.

Yours etc,
PETER TOWNSEND,
University of Bristol,
School of Applied Social Studies,
The Alfred Marshall Building,
40 Berkeley Square,
Bristol, Avon,
June 8.

Bedside manners

From Mr Hugh Leggatt

Sir, Dr A. M. Gordianakis writes (June 3): "A general practitioner has the right to remove a patient from his list without giving any reasons". My great-uncle would have enjoyed that since he had a deep-rooted dislike of the medical and allied professions. Throughout a long life he never once consulted a dentist, preferring to extract his own teeth whenever necessary.

Nor would he have any truck with oculists. When, late in life, his sight deteriorated, he sent to the local opticians for half-a-dozen assorted pairs of spectacles from which he made his own capricious choice.

He once contracted pneumonia and was ordered to bed with a temperature of 102. Feeling somewhat feverish he threw open his bedroom windows although it was midwinter and bitterly cold outside. When his nurse promptly shut them, he lost his temper and dismissed her on the spot. Having personally seen her off the premises he went into his front garden and sat defiantly in the goldfish pond for several minutes to reduce his fever. The unusual treatment proved successful and he lived to be 87.

Except for my brother, who is a doctor, uncle never allowed any member of the medical or nursing profession to set foot in his house again.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
Leggatt Brothers,
17 Duke Street,
St James's, SW1,
June 3.

Pilots' training

From Mr Colin Beckwith

Sir, Mr K. B. Mace (May 25) uses one very unusual accident as an excuse for claiming that flying instructors in this country are of poor standard because, in his view, they are wrongly motivated and underpaid.

Civil flying instructors, other than those at the professional pilot schools, are tested on behalf of the Civil Aviation Authority by the Panel of Examiners, which consists of some of the most experienced and talented flying instructors in the country.

Assistant instructors are re-tested every year for the renewal of

their ratings; fully rated instructors every two years.

While it is true that many young instructors use their qualification as a stepping stone towards a job on the airlines there is nothing morally or technically wrong with that so long as that instructor does an honest job at the flying school. Such an arrangement has its parallels in many professions.

The course of training and standards to be obtained for an assistant instructor's rating are clearly defined and more closely monitored than many of the other professions where, having qualified, he or she is never again examined or tested.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN BECKWITH (Chairman,
Panel of Examiners),
Oxford Air Training School,
Oxford Airport,
Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

Staying power

From Mrs Lorraine Knowles

Sir, With one of us a septuagenarian and the other one almost there, we're surviving to attain those seven years before our demise under the inheritance tax laws.

Bearing in mind the constant bombardment by medical snippets from the media, would you advise our switching to a vegetarian, vice-free, vicarious seven years' hard labour — and be miserable, or should we continue to eat, drink, partake in those few vices of which we are still capable — and be merry?

Yours faithfully,
LORRAINE KNOWLES,
Sheep Pen Cottage,
Friston Forest,
Westdean,
Near Seaford, Sussex,
June 3.

Swift's house threatened

From Mr Jeremy Godwin

Sir, For want of a mere £20,000 to repair it, Copeland Borough Council proposes to close and demolish the seafront house in which Jonathan Swift lived for four years in Whitehaven, Cumbria, and in which he is said to have had the idea for *Gulliver's Travels*.

The house, which dates from 1632 on a site documented since 1412, was built by the Duke of Portland and is Whitehaven's oldest. It is not, however, a scheduled building, nor is it in a conservation area, so the council thinks it has a free hand to go ahead.

Cannot an urgent public outcry bring pressure to bear to stay the hand of so obvious and perverse a council, until funds can be raised to put the building in repair and safeguard? Swift and *Gulliver's Travels* are internationally renowned.

Yours etc,
JEREMY GODWIN,
15 Drovers Lane,
Penrith, Cumbria,
June 8.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 11 1955

The Le Mans motor racing disaster 'not a winter safety rules. The sport was temporarily banned in France and the Le Mans circuit reconstructed. An inquiry attached no blame to any of the drivers. Fifty cars are expected to take part in the 1987 race, which begins this afternoon.

MOTOR TRACK DISASTER

LE MANS DEATH ROLL 77

From Our Motor Racing Correspondent
Le Mans, June 12

In the most disastrous accident in the history of motor racing 77 people were killed and 17 others were injured when a Mercedes-Benz, driven by Pierre Levegh, collided with another car and crashed into an embankment densely packed with spectators at Le Mans yesterday. The accident happened at about 6.30 p.m. when the 24-hour sports car race had been in progress for little more than two hours. The race, which was continued, was won today by J.M. Hawthorn and I. Bueb (Jaguar) at a record average speed of 106 miles an hour. British cars also finished in second and third places.

THROUGH THE AIR

As a group of cars entered the section of road that is lined on one side by the pits and on the other by grandstands, with a standing enclosure in front, the Mercedes-Benz collided with L. Macklin's Austin-Healey.

The silver Mercedes, travelling at about 150 miles an hour, turned over and flew through the air in a series of convolutions that were too rapid to observe with any accuracy. It kept over the fence and rail bank into the densely packed enclosure and finally bounced back again on top of the bank, leaving behind a trail of death and injury. The wreckage immediately burst into flames, and the engine and other parts were buried onwards into the enclosure again.

Levegh was killed. Macklin's car spun wildly before coming to rest in the middle of the track, but Macklin was unhurt. The crash occurred almost beside the Mercedes pit, where the car was due to stop within a short time for Levegh to hand over the wheel to his co-driver, J. Fitch. The wrecked car was burst out, at one moment sending up a shower of what seemed to be magnesium sparks.

To add to the macabre scene, another pall of smoke was seen rising at Maison Blanche, at the far end of the straight leading to the pits. An M.G. driven by R.W. Jacobs caught fire when it overtook; the driver was taken to hospital with leg and other injuries.

The race began with the promise of being one of the fastest and most keenly contested ever staged at Le Mans. With three teams of immensely fast cars engaged it was clearly going to be one in which team tactics would count more than usual. Castelletti (Ferrari) set a terrific pace at the start, with Hawthorn's Jaguar trailing him, and Fangio (Mercedes-Benz) coming up rapidly after a slow start.

ENTRIES WITHDRAWN

Soon after the disaster, a message was received from the Mercedes factory at Stuttgart instructing Herr Neubauer, manager of the German team, to withdraw the two remaining Mercedes (the second car driven by Kling and Simon was then lying third from the race as a mark of respect to those killed in the accident to Levegh's car).

This morning the rain set in, sometimes falling in torrents, and the grey skies matched the leaden atmosphere that descended on the race after the accident.

LE MANS, June 12. — Most of those killed were French. On the other side of the track it was several hours before many people knew of the crash...

How 'Project Blue' rescued the Tory campaign

Continued from page 1

included, were rated by Y & R respondents on a scale from weak to strong and from nasty to nice.

A sample of results showed Mr Roy Hattersley's move in the direction of weakness and nastiness. So too Mr Jeffrey Archer. Mr Kenneth Baker had moved towards strength and nastiness.

Mrs Thatcher herself — though the strongest of all — had moved towards weakness and nastiness. This was probably a good thing. Mr Tebbit had moved in the opposite direction. That was not a good thing in view of the amount of Conservative television time he was having.

Mrs Thatcher's morning conference produced the first serious contretemps of what was to become known as "Nervous Thursday". The Prime Minister had become persuaded that her advertising (or rather "your advertising" as she put it to Mr Tebbit) was not working.

Saatchi had given more than eight years of loyal service to the Conservatives. Both agency and party had been of immense service to the other. But the combination of the Y & R research, her own instinct, the instincts of Lord Whitelaw and the canny Conservative treasurer, Lord McAlpine, all added up to a decision that was to change the face of the campaign.

The advertising was — to all intents and purposes — to be taken out of Saatchi's hands. Mr Tebbit's television role was to be drastically reduced. A new slogan was to be created which gave up the head-on assault against Labour and instead emphasized the positive Conservative benefits which Labour would put under threat.

The job of executing the advertising element of the new plan was to go to the key man in Mrs Thatcher's 1979 and 1983 successes, Mr Tim Bell, whose uncomfortable relations with Saatchi, his previous employers, had largely cut him out of the campaign up to that point.

The Conservative Party chairman protested strongly. Harsh words were exchanged between him and the Prime Minister; harsher words still between him and the Secretary of State for Employment, Lord Young, who is reported to have suggested that he had not worked for the past eight years to have it all thrown away.

Lord Whitelaw had originally entered the fray on the Y & R side. But he was worried that Mr Tebbit's anger might explode so far that there would be no turning back. He thus had to direct all his efforts to being a peacemaker.

The Prime Minister returned to Downing Street, where a few hours later she received Mr Maurice Saatchi, the younger of the Saatchi brothers and the titular boss of the Conservative advertising effort. Observers reported that it was a short meeting.

It had long seemed strange that so much Conservative heat could be generated by the choice and function of an advertising agency. Advertising was important, admitted old timers to Central Office. But surely there were limits.

Why did not the politicians simply take charge, was the question asked.

The answer to that is a complex one. But Lord Whitelaw's fears about a public rift within the Conservative camp — only six days before an election — were simple. They were fuelled by the all too close memory of the last time that a senior Conservative walked out of Downing Street and put the government to crisis.

Little was heard of the Westland debacle during this campaign. But for those that had been through it it could never be far from the surface. In an interview with David Frost three days later the Prime Minister was to accept for the first time in public that on January 27 1986 — the morning of the Westland "no confidence" debate — she had actually said that she might not be Prime Minister by the evening.

She had fought her way back from that crisis. But, from that time on, she had never been confident of those colleagues whom she felt had failed to give her the personal support which she needed at that time.

Among those was Mr Tebbit, whom she had once considered as her heir apparent. But, during Westland, she thought, he had wanted his inheritance too quickly. The party chairman was closely linked to Saatchi and Saatchi through his chief of staff, Mr Michael Dobbes, a Saatchi employee on secondment to the Conservative Party, and who some thought was more ambitious on Mr Tebbit's behalf than the party chairman was himself.

During the late summer and autumn of 1986, during some much publicized

Central Office protested against plans to name a new supreme of communications

riffs and rapprochements between Mr Tebbit and Mrs Thatcher, it was mooted that the chairmanship would have to be changed. It was simply too unstable to have such a brittle relationship, spanning key roles, in what was arguably going to be the most crucial election of the post-war era.

But the Prime Minister hesitated. She still admired Mr Tebbit in many ways. She felt enormous sympathy for the painful and tragic predicament of him and his wife as a result of the Brighton bomb. She knew that the country — and of more immediate importance, the party — had great sympathy for him too.

Instead a number of patchwork arrangements were produced. A so-called A-team of senior ministers, including Mr Tebbit, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Nigel Lawson, Mr Douglas Hurd and Mr John Wakeham, was established to co-ordinate future policy and the successful relaunch of the Government's programme at the party conference. It was also to produce the election manifesto.

In the absence of too much pressure from the opposition parties, which held poor conferences marked by splits



Nervous Thursday: Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit watched by Mr Wakeham, Lord Young and Lord Whitelaw

between the Alliance partners and extremism from Labour, this worked well. The conference was a special triumph for Mr Tebbit and Saatchi.

Some of the Prime Minister's advisers had hoped that a director of communications would be appointed for the coming campaign, some experienced single figure who would take charge and report directly to the Prime Minister. A few candidates were interviewed. But, after resistance from the Central Office, the plan was shelved.

Mrs Thatcher decided that she would continue to rely on her own efforts to bridge the gap between her own office and advisers in Downing Street and her Central Office in Smith Square. But she needed help.

During the Westland affair, back on the February 15 1986, she had held the first of a number of secret meetings at Chequers with Sir Ronald Millar, her most trusted confidant and speech writer, and Mr Geoffrey Tucker, a veteran campaigner for Mr Edward Heath who was now an enthusiastic advocate of the Y & R polling method. She was worried about the continuing threat to her government and about the loyalty of her colleagues. She was looking for advice.

Out of this meeting arose "Project Blue", as it came to be called. On one level it was a simple extra aide that a Prime Minister might reasonably want to help her better understand the effects of her policies upon those who had voted her into power. On another level the very existence of Project Blue was a red rag to

Mr Tebbit and Saatchi.

Arguably the most important use of the Y & R poll in the early stages was to restore the Prime Minister's confidence. It spelt out in reassuring clarity, for example, how little the Westland affair (which had so dominated Westminster, Whitehall and Fleet Street) meant to the ordinary British voter.

Later in the year, however, the Chequers meetings became more businesslike and more regular. On monthly Saturday lunches (in March, April and June) Mr Tucker and Mr Millar sat down with the Mr and Mrs Thatcher to discuss the latest poll findings. At first they did not even appear in the Prime Minister's engagements diary. Later her political secretary became aware of what was going on.

The circulation of the research findings was gradually extended. The Chief Whip, Mr Wakeham, took an enthusiastic interest. So did Lord Whitelaw and eventually Mr Lawson and Mr Hurd.

Central to the Y & R findings were the concerns of a central group of voters — comprising about 40 per cent of the population and known as "mainstreamers" or "belongers". This group, whose instincts are characterized as conservative with a small c, patriotic, home-loving and self-interested, had a completely different set of priorities from those that the Conservatives liked to emphasize. They were not interested in defence or inflation. They were overwhelmingly interested in the National Health Service and law and order.

Such a finding sounds obvious today. But in March 1986 they were not obvious. At that stage the belonging seemed to be going headlong towards the Alliance. Many belonging, however, were former Labour voters who had deserted their natural party. They were ripe for plucking by Mr Neil Kinnock's new model party of the red rose.

By "nervous Thursday" that was, indeed, exactly where they were heading. Mr Kinnock was winning the battle for the hearts of England. The first two

Remember, Prime Minister, you are not talking to leader writers but to the country

meetings of that day (with the senior strategy group and with Mr Maurice Saatchi) were, in many ways, the easy bit. The tougher task was to translate the new strategy into Mrs Thatcher's own speeches and television performances.

An executive team set to work — partly in 10 Downing Street but more often in the less public atmosphere of the Chief Whip's official residence two doors away. This ad hoc group consisted of Mr Sherbourne, Mr Millar, Mr Tucker and the journalist and speechwriter, Mr John O'Sullivan. Their immediate priority was a speech to be delivered at Chester the following night.

The first version of this had begun with an attack on Labour for accusing Conservatives of being divisive. It had continued with more attacks on Labour's industrial and inner city poli-

ties. It did not fit in with the two-page report which Mr Banks had provided them as a summary of how to bring back the "belongers" to the Conservative fold.

This had emphasized that the way to attack Labour's economic policy, for example, was to show positive gains which Labour would threaten, to show how Conservative policies on defence and tax alone brought security. Tell them this, Mr Banks had concluded in his shorthand: "You will keep what you have, you can plan for the future with assurance because of Tories' good financial management and it will get better. Don't throw it away. No change now."

It took a long time to translate this into a speech. The Prime Minister was still uncertain with the new language. Finally an acceptable version was produced. The Downing Street team was happy — until, that is, they saw the press headline that had been released from the Conservative campaign bus in Chester.

None of the new additions seemed to be represented. The release was exactly as it would have been if "nervous Thursday" had never happened. News editors were telephoned with a fresh gloss on the text. Something of this did appear on the television news. It had been an uneasy start to the relaunch campaign but it had been a start.

The next day Mr Geoffrey Tucker drove to Downing Street and parked his Brown Rolls-Royce outside the window of No 10. Because it was a Saturday the atmosphere was more relaxed. He and Mr Banks worked in Mr O'Sullivan's room, just by the entrance to the Prime Minister's private flat.

She seemed worried as they began to discuss the speech she was going to deliver at Wembley the following day. She joked about the ownership of the Rolls-Royce ("Thatcherite property", said Mr Tucker) but was still unhappy about the execution of the plan that she had approved two days before.

"You have to remember, Prime Minister," said Mr O'Sullivan, himself a former leader writer, "that you are not talking to leader writers but to the country." She nodded. "And what more, cheer up," said Mr Banks. "It's not that bad, make me depressed." Mrs Thatcher replied as she continued her journey upstairs.

In the event Wembley was a success. The speech was an improved version of what Chester should have been. Mr Millar produced the Mum's Army line to pick up the Kinnock Dad's Army gaffe of the beginning of the campaign. Mr Tim Bell's new advertising was well received. By Monday Mr Banks was able to report that the tide was turning. It seemed to continue in the Conservatives' favour till the real polls closed on Thursday night.

As rumours continued to fly about the future of Mr Tebbit, reorganization at Central Office and the lessons of the advertising campaign, senior members of the Thatcher team each received a large bouquet of flowers as they rose late yesterday morning. Attached was a printed card with the words: Congratulations to all of us from all at Saatchi

Reagan's Berlin Wall plea to Kremlin

From John England
West Berlin

President Reagan yesterday challenged the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to tear down the "brutal" Berlin Wall as an unmistakable sign that he truly wanted peace and freedom.

Speaking to about 20,000 West Berliners near the Brandenburg Gate, just across the Wall from East Berlin, Mr Reagan said: "General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization, come here, to this gate. Mr Gorbachev, open

this gate. Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

He also broke into German to tell them: "Es gibt nur ein Berlin." (There is only one Berlin). His words were met with roars of applause. But in the inner city as he spoke,

Photo arms accord.....6

hundreds of left-wingers gathered to stage a demonstration against his visit despite a ban on anti-Reagan rallies after serious rioting on Thursday night.

Police in riot gear split the demonstrators into groups

which they then surrounded and drove off the Kurfürstendamm into side streets. But further trouble was expected later yesterday, even though Mr Reagan had left the city.

The President and his wife, Nancy, spent nearly five hours in Berlin as part of the City's 750th anniversary celebrations. Massive security was provided.

Mr Reagan's first call after his arrival at Tempelhof Airport was to President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany.

Mr Reagan then went to the Reichstag and on to the

highpoint of his visit near the Brandenburg Gate to speak from a platform, with his back to East Berlin, protected by a bullet-proof glass panel. East German guards high up on top of the imposing Gate watched him through binoculars.

The President told Berliners that Herr von Weizsäcker had said the German question would remain open as long as the Brandenburg Gate remained closed. He added: "Today I say that as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind."

Dispute flares over 'unfair Boeing profit'

Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of Airbus Industrie, who also sits on the board of Lufthansa, openly accused Boeing yesterday of using its monopoly to grab massive profits.

He said at the Paris air show: "We calculate that Boeing made a profit of \$30 million on each of the 10 747-400 Lufthansa bought, or about 25 per cent. That is what happens when there is a monopoly... It enables Boeing to cut the price of its other, smaller aircraft where they do face competition."

Tories aim at inner cities

Continued from page 1

cent and quadrupled the number of seats. As the final results filtered through yesterday Mrs Thatcher was left with a majority of 101 (excluding The Speaker), 43 down on 1983 but the second biggest majority since the Second World War. Mr Neil Kinnock will need a swing in Labour's favour of at least 8 per cent to win in 1991 or 1992. In this election the swing to Labour was 1.8 per cent.

A further problem for Labour, which will have image problems now several prominent left-wingers have swelled Mr Kinnock's team in

Parliament, is that there will be 20 per cent fewer marginal seats next time because of the increasing polarization of politics.

The Conservatives held their 43 per cent share of the vote and lost 15 seats overall. Labour put up its share from 28 per cent to 32 per cent and gained 19 seats overall, but has 40 seats fewer than it did in 1979. The Alliance dropped from 26 per cent of the vote to 23 per cent and finished with 22 seats, one fewer than in 1983. It remains in second place in 60 per cent of Tory seats.

The Tory showing in Scotland was disastrous, with the

loss of 11 of the 21 seats. The Conservative vote in urban areas was crumbling, in marked contrast to its national firmness. It dropped 12 per cent in Liverpool, 7.6 per cent in Plymouth, 6.2 per cent in Glasgow, 4.5 per cent in Sheffield and 2.5 per cent in Hull and 2.4 per cent in Edinburgh.

Nevertheless, in London, where the "bedsit left" has caused such grief to Mr Kinnock and his shadow cabinet colleagues, the Conservative vote went up, swamping two Labour fortresses — Battersea and Walthamstow — and spilling over into Thurrock in Essex.

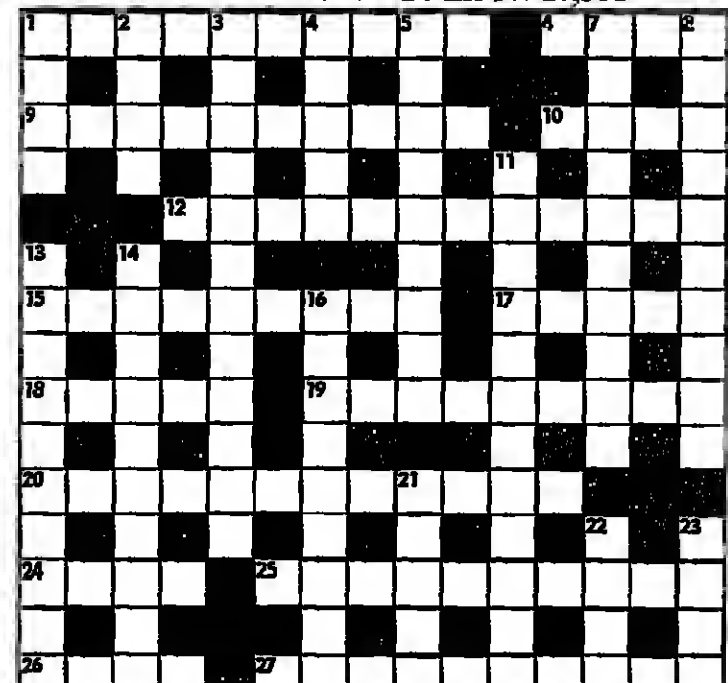
ACROSS

- Scratched old record? (10).
- Small drink stain (4).
- Second eleven from Germany — watch their inner pride (4-6).
- River a fleet love to follow (4).
- Formation of pelagic terms landing (7-5).
- Weighing-machine could be set early to take old penny (9).
- Blunder here yet panic does not begin (5).
- Alternative easier part of Rossi aria... (5).
- ... rather like Buss? (9).
- Clarity of photograph (12).
- Heroic record set by Olympic finalists (4).
- Simonon's bureau, for example, with its back to the wall (10).
- Lean nurse (4).
- Early break — place for putting glue (10).

DOWN

- Press promote and encourage enterprise (4).
- White ill, out of order over a year (4).
- This can give me Lisle's aria (12).
- Spectacle for a great many (5).
- Does he play to the gallery in the evening performance? (9).
- This ground will not thaw — farmers opt out (10).
- Toddler and runner of course (3-4-3).
- Some grumbling about this condition? (12).
- Selection for mixed sets (10).
- Religious belief that followed Emma's coming out (10).
- A 3p pick-up is one who would value it (9).
- Mysterious how watercourse ends in lake (5).
- Double note from Rudolph's girl (4).
- Magistrate's bill (4).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,382



Solution to Puzzle No 17,381

ACROSS
1. BRITISH GERRIES
2. PRESSAGE
3. MURDER
4. MURDER
5. MURDER
6. MURDER
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PART 2

THE TIMES

BUSINESS AND FINANCE 29-41
SPORT 52-56

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1767.9 (+27.1)

FT-SE 100
2289.5 (+40.2)

Bargains
69647 (46011)

USM (Datastream)
187.64 (+4.51)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6540 (-0.0090)

W German mark
2.9871 (+0.0087)

Trade-weighted
73.4 (same)

Prestwich blocked by Border

Prestwich Holdings, the consumer electronics and entertainment group, is to dispose of its 14.9 per cent stake in Border Television, after Border refused to grant approval for the holding.

There was some confusion yesterday as to whether Border had originally approved the holding then changed its mind.

The Independent Broadcasting Corporation, which controls the award of franchises to independent television companies, refused to say whether it had influenced Border's decision.

Border invoked two sets of provisions in its articles to block the Prestwich stake. One gives it and the IBA discretion on whether to accept shareholdings of more than 10 per cent. The other gives the IBA power to block holdings of 5 per cent or more taken by certain types of entertainment company.

Alpine loss

Alpine Ski Drinks is passing its dividend as a pre-tax loss of £477,000 for the year ended March compared with a previous £63,000 profit. Turnover eased from £14.5 million to £13.7 million.

Temps, page 31

Baltic bid

Baltic, the quoted financial services company, has launched a bid for GT Global Recovery, the investment trust. Baltic aims to realize GT's investments for £23 million, after expenses.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2379.25 (+19.12)
Dow Jones	2379.25 (+19.12)
Nikkei Dow	25894.27 (+3.32)
Hong Kong	3129.88 (+42.36)
Hang Seng	2269.9 (-0.2)
Amsterdam Gen	1827.7 (+24.3)
Sydney AO	1756.0 (-0.6)
Frankfurt	1756.0 (-0.6)
Commerzbank	1756.0 (-0.6)
General	1756.0 (-0.6)
Paris: CAC	408.7 (+1.7)
Zurich: S&K Gen	512.50 (+7.80)
London: FT. A	1767.9 (+27.1)
FT. B100	2289.5 (+40.2)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RUSSE	917p (+23p)
Pilkington Bros	341p (+30p)
Polypipe	252p (+47p)
A Walker	751p (+33p)
Atlantic Comp	882p (+37p)
T Cowie	195p (+32p)
Frank Gates	820p (+21p)
Hardys & Hanson	222p (+20p)
TV South	592p (+27p)
Sainsbury	534p (+30p)
Woodworth	534p (+30p)
Satchell & Satchell	578p (+28p)
Barclays Bank	990p (+25p)
Unit Discount	403p (+35p)
Cap. & Counties	850p (+70p)
Yusman Holdings	800p (+35p)
London & Edin	255p (+24p)
Lodge Care	349p (+69p)
Marina Devs	349p (+69p)

FALLS:
Caffrys 415p (-15p)
Int. Signal 198p (-16p)
Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 9%
3-month interbank 8 1/4-8 1/2%
3-month eligible bills: 8 1/4-8 1/2%
buying rate
US: Prime Rate 8 1/4%
Federal Funds 6 1/4-6 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.55-5.54%
30-year bonds 10 1/2-10 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6540	£: \$1.6520
£: DM2.9871	£: DM1.8115
£: Sfr2.4936	£: Sfr1.4995
£: FF9.9778	£: FF6.0485
£: Yen237.60	£: Yen143.80
£: Indus73.4	£: Indus101.3
ECU 20.694585	SDR 20.781518

GOLD

London: 458.80 pm-455.45
close 455.75-456.25 (275.25-275.75)
New York:
Comex 455.10-455.60

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July) pm \$18.70bbl (\$18.60)	Temps 31
* Denotes latest trading price	Unit Trusts 32
Stock Market 30	Commodities 32
Wall Street 30	USM Prices 32
Foreign Exch 30	Share Prices 33
Traded Optis 30	
Comcast 31	

Bull market reaches new milestone after Thatcher wins third term

£8bn added to soaring shares

By Michael Clark, Stock Market Correspondent

The City celebrated the start of Mrs Thatcher's third term of office in style yesterday with investors chasing share prices to new highs.

Almost £8 billion had been added to the value of quoted shares by the close of business, another milestone in one of the strongest bull markets in memory.

The record books were rewritten with volume hitting 1.15 billion shares among the alphas and betas alone. There were also an unprecedented number of 70,039 trades on Seaq, the stock market's computerized dealing system.

This was all reflected in the FT index of the day, 27.1 up at a record of 1,767.9. The broader FT-SE 100 opened 44 points higher and, after showing signs of running out of steam, again rallied to end 40.2 higher at a new high of 2,289.5, helped by a firm start to trading on Wall Street.

Even the most experienced dealers expressed surprise at the market's strength as the trading account drew to a close. A total of £17.88 billion has been added to share values in the past two weeks alone.

The equity market was still in full flight when official

dealings resumed yesterday morning, following confirmation of the Conservative victory, despite hectic trading throughout the night. This marathon session was initiated by a number of big investment houses hoping to attract overseas support as the first results from the polls rolled in. Most of them had been bracing themselves for a flood of overseas investment once it was clear that Mrs Thatcher was back for a third term of office.

The size of the Conservative majority surprised even the most true-blue of

City businessmen, and dealers were able to report some American and Japanese support for leading shares.

Mr Peter Meinertzhagen, a director of Moore Govett, the broker, said there had been very big turnover among leading shares. "The market is celebrating the prospect of at least four years of stability. We now know where we stand", he said.

But the level of overseas support failed to live up to expectations. Nomura Securities, the large Japanese investment house, said it had been

wrong for people to think "that once the election was out of the way, the Japanese would come pouring into the London market". The company said that it remained keen on the London equity market but it would not be triggering off any avalanche of buying and would wait and see what selective buying opportunities cropped up.

Blue-chip stocks enjoyed double-figure gains although most of the support came from the big domestic fund managers. But there were only small gains for the privatization stocks, who had attracted overnight buying, including British Gas partly paid and British Telecom.

But government stocks and sterling fell back yesterday despite the election result as foreign investors decided to take profits after last night's surge.

The gilt-edged market initially dropped by about 1 1/2 points during the day, wiping out most of the gains made during Thursday night. A late recovery in thin trading, however, pushed prices back up to leave the market slightly above its opening level.

Dealers said most of the morning fall was caused by heavy selling by Japanese trading funds taking profits.

The Bank of England said that tenders for its 8 per cent 2002-06 tap stock yesterday were met in full.

There was also mild disappointment over the performance of the pound which dropped one cent against the dollar to \$1.6525, although small gains against other currencies meant that the trade-weighted index remained at Thursday's closing level of 73.4.

Trading in sterling was heavy throughout the day but dealers said that only strong demand for the currency from overseas would send it higher in the short term. The focus on sterling switched to the dollar during the afternoon as the US announced a \$13.3 billion trade deficit for May, well within the range of expectations.



Looking for higher full-year profits: Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom

Telecom and Gas race ahead as threat goes

By Ray Heath

Shares of British Telecom and British Gas, the two privatized companies that had been under the greatest threat of re-nationalization, were boosted yesterday by the Tory victory even though they failed to hold their best levels.

The big Japanese buyers who had been expected to snap up large lines of BT did not appear, but the shares still ended the day with a net gain of 11p to 328p. British Gas rose 4p to 191p.

The shares of both companies, which had topped the list of companies Labour was pledged to take into "social ownership", have been rising steeply since the polls made it plain the Tories would be returned to power.

But, as one analyst pointed out, nothing in politics is completely certain, so yesterday's rises reflected the final removal of the nationalization threat, at least for another four or five years.

Other former government companies which had not been targeted for a return to full State control reflected the bullish market mood. British Aerospace rose 7p to 574p. British Airways 0.5p to

163.5p, while Rolls-Royce shed 10 to 134p.

The real test for BT and British Gas comes next week when they report their full-year profit figures. Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, reports on Wednesday, and Sir George Jefferson, the BT chairman, unveils his figures on Thursday.

City forecasts for pretax

With speculation over a continuing downward trend in bank base rates, the outlook for cheaper mortgages is discussed in this week's *Family Money*. We also look at the new Government's privatization plans and assess the pensions revolution. *Family Money* starts on p34

profits of British Gas range from £700 million to £740 million against the prospectus forecast of £671 million. Opinions on the shares now include firm buy recommendations, on the basis that it is the cheapest energy-related stock in the market, which will quickly move above 200p.

Others see it as more than adequately valued after its

Trade deficit in US falls to \$13.3bn

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US trade deficit narrowed in April for the second consecutive month, providing financial markets with fresh evidence that the massive deficit has started to decline.

Commerce Department officials said yesterday the reduced deficit last month of \$13.3 billion (€8 billion) was significant in the context of Japan's announcement that its trade surplus declined in May from a year earlier, the first year-to-year drop since 1985.

The improvement was not a significant change from the \$13.6 billion deficit in March but markets reacted positively to the news as they had expected the deficit to rise sharply in April rather than show a \$12 million decline.

Wall Street, page 30

Bill will revive dropped Budget measures

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The Budget measures dropped when the Finance Bill was curtailed by the election will be reintroduced in a new Bill to be included in the Queen's Speech. The aim is to pass them through the House by the time the recess starts at the beginning of August.

The main items are the provisions for tax relief on profit-related pay and the tax regime for the new personal pensions to be introduced next January. The Bill will also contain the disputed clauses on the taxation of Lloyd's syndicates and corporate capital gains.

The changes in the treatment of capital gains mainly hit life assurance companies who benefit less than most companies from the offsetting concession allowing liability on capital gains to be offset against advance corporation tax. The restriction of additional voluntary contributions to pension schemes to the provision of pensions rather than lump sums has also raised controversy.

Work on the new Bill is well advanced. Pushing the legislation through by August will be helped by the majority enjoyed by the Government.

Foreign invasion held back in 'wait and see' lull

By Richard Thomson and Cliff Feltham

Stock market experts yesterday predicted that the Conservative victory would push share prices even higher in the coming months. Gilts and sterling are also expected to rise, with a drop in bank base rates predicted within the next few weeks.

But expectations of a flood of overseas money into the London market yesterday were disappointed. Nomura, the large Japanese securities house, said: "We are very keen on the London market, but people were wrong to expect an avalanche of buying from us. We will be buyers but on a selective basis. And for the time being we want to wait and see what happens."

Mr Peter Holloway, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "It would be a brave man who sold in the stock market at the moment. I think we are going to see some strong buying from the United States. The London market looks extremely attractive on an international basis. I did not expect to see the Japanese get their cheque books out immediately but, I think the market looks extremely attractive to them. I am sure we are going to see an inflow of money from overseas."

He thought the shares to look out for were in sectors such as building materials, banks, and stores.

Mr Kenneth Inglis, of Phillips & Drew, the broker, said: "I expect to see a better market over the next month with the FT-SE 100 index reaching 2400. We should then move into a consolidation phase, particularly ahead of the autumn pay round."

Mr Douglas Hunter, of the Aetna unit trust group, expected the market to be fairly quiet over the next month and then start to pick up. "The foreigners haven't rushed in as was expected. I think they are a bit more sophisticated than we thought."

He thought the London market was starting to take its cue from the big US and Japanese investment houses.

When they showed signs of buying the British institutions would start to follow. "I believe the market should show a 5 per cent improvement over the next three months."

That view was shared by analysts in the gilt-edged and currency sectors. Mr Keith Jones, head of gilts sales at

James Capel, the broker, said that the Government bond market was likely to remain weak in the short term as the Government issued more stock, and overseas investors held back to wait for gilt yields to rise.

"Over the medium term the market is underpinned by a fairly strong economic background of low inflation, falling interest rates and a solid pound," Mr Jones said.

Mr Malcolm Roberts, economist for Salomon Brothers International, said that although conditions for gilts looked fairly good, any rise in the market would be gradual. Sterling is expected to remain strong, probably rising to \$1.70 against the dollar and to more than DM3 against the mark, allowing the authorities to lower base rates gradually.

Mr Keith Skeoch, chief economist of James Capel, said: "Base rates will drop by half a point in the near future, maybe even next week or the week after. The residual uncertainty on sterling has been removed now that the election is out of the way, and base rates could fall by up to 1 per cent over the next two to three months."

Tories will make cutting North Sea interests a priority

State to drop key Britoil share

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The new Government is expected to act quickly to cut its involvement in the oil industry by selling its remaining one-third stake in BP, then, more controversially, abandoning its golden share in Britoil, the oil company set up out of the North Sea assets once held by the state.

The BP share sale will raise more than £5 billion for the Treasury, but giving up the Britoil holding - which will bring in no more than a nominal £1 - will be seen by some as an equally symbolic part of the Government's commitment to privatization.

Britoil shares have been rising recently on a combination of overseas enthusiasm for the company and an expectation that it will be allowed to move fully into the private sector.

It is now the largest pure exploration oil company in the world and has replaced low-earning assets in the US

with holdings in oilfields in Egypt and Indonesia where there is more potential for growth. The other company formed out of previously nationalized oil assets, Enterprise, which inherited the oil field portfolio built up by British Gas, has a golden share in place until 1988 when it is expected to become a takeover target. Speculation in the industry has centred on a possible takeover of Enterprise by a combination of RTZ and Lamsco.

However, the golden share in Britoil has no finite life and several analysts have suggested its existence is holding back the company and undervaluing it.

A new study by Griesven Grant, the stockbroker, suggests Britoil is the only oil and gas company which is not at a premium to its asset value. Mr Philip Lamher, the broker's oil analyst, calculates its shares are trading at a discount of almost 30 per cent compared to its asset value.

He has considerable support from Mr

Tom Miskell at Hoare Govett who has been a strong supporter of the company for some months and has argued the existence of the golden share is anachronistic and is holding back the pace of the company's expansion.

Sir Philip Shelbourne, Britoil's chairman, has also had talks with the Government about the existence of the golden share and how it has had the effect of reducing City enthusiasm at a time when a rising oil price has resulted in increased prices being paid for small oil companies which have a much less broad base than Britoil and which do not have access to steady output from the North Sea fields which Britoil has.

The Glasgow company has recently reached an agreement with American Exploration to sell the oil and gas assets it held in the US for \$54 million, which will allow it to write back about £4 million written off in last year's accounts.

Inflation dip fails to please the City

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

Britain's inflation rate edged down to 4.1 per cent last month, from 4.2 per cent in April. But the drop was less than the City had expected and was regarded as an unpromising start to Mrs Thatcher's third term after a string of good economic news before the election.

The retail price index stood at 101.9 (January, 1987=100) last month - a rise of 0.1 per cent on the April level of 101.8.

There were higher prices for seasonal foods and motor vehicles, offset by a reduction in mortgage rates. The one-point mortgage rate cut, which took effect for most building society borrowers on May 1, will eventually reduce the retail price index by 0.36 per cent.

But Department of Employment officials said that not all building societies reduced their mortgage rates by May 1 and so only two-thirds of the effect came through in the May index.

City expectations had been for a May inflation rate of 3.8 or 3.9 per cent compared with the official figure of 4.1 per cent. There were suggestions last weekend, believed to have come from Conservative Party sources, that the rate would fall to 3.5 per cent.

Mr Keith Skeoch, chief economist at James Capel, the stockbroker said: "It was a lot worse than people were expecting, for the second month in a row."

However, inflation is expected to remain fairly low in the coming months. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said last week that by the end of the year inflation would be below his Budget forecast of 4 per cent.

The rate is expected to rise to 4.5 per cent or slightly more during the summer before subsiding.

The retail price index has been boosted in the past two months by rises in seasonal food prices. Last month, they increased by 3 per cent. Motor vehicles, as measured by prices in the second-hand market, rose by 1.5 per cent.

The other measure of inflation provided by the Government - the tax and price index - showed a slightly better picture last month. It gained only 2.4 per cent in the 12 months to May, compared with 2.5 per cent in April.

This index is adjusted to take account of income tax reductions.

Two year performance to 1st June

Trust	Percentage increase in value	Position in sector
Japan	+127.9	21st
Pacific	+115.0	14th
Worldwide Recovery	+114.0	4th
European	+108.5	11th
Income & Growth	+93.8	6th
UK	+92.5	43rd
International	+83.6	17th
Practical	+76.9	1st
High Income	+64.5	14th
American	+18.7	31st

Figures to 1st June. Source: Data collected from company reports

Above we detail the performance of all our onshore authorised unit trusts.

For further details about any of the above funds, write to Oppenheimer Trust Management Limited, Mercantile House, 66 Cannon St., London EC4N 6AE.



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Inves
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Alpine

Tokyo SE plans London office

By Colin Narborough

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is considering opening an office in London in a bid to become the first main exchange with a presence in the top three financial centres — Tokyo, London and New York.

An office in the City, which would be recognized under the Financial Services Act, would enable the TSE to span the globe 24 hours a day, posing a serious threat to London and other exchanges.

The New York Stock Exchange is examining the move closely and is also considering establishing itself in London.

After opening an office in New York a year ago, Tokyo is conducting a feasibility study in London. But exchange officials yesterday dismissed as "premature" a report in a Japanese newspaper that the London office was planned for next year.

A final decision will be made when the study team returns to Tokyo in the middle of next month.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said the Government was aware of Tokyo's interest in setting up in London, but was unable to elaborate. The DTI was unaware of any NYSE plans for a London office.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the world's premier stock exchange in terms of market capitalization.

Japan on Thursday yielded further to foreign pressure to open up its financial markets to outside competition, licensing 17 foreign firms to conduct discretionary investment management business.

The DTI yesterday denied reports from Tokyo that Britain had toughened its stance on increased membership of the Tokyo exchange for British firms.

Banking and securities sources were reported to have said that Britain wanted all applicants considered favourably, not just the three named British firms for whom membership had been demanded earlier this year.

The DTI said that Britain had always regarded the three as the first step to increased access to the TSE, not the end of the matter. The long term objective remained that any British financial house seeking membership should be free to apply.

Belgian buy puts ICI with top seed firms

By Joe Joseph

Imperial Chemical Industries yesterday moved its way further into the senior league of international seed producers with the £93 million purchase of Belgium's Société Européenne de Semences (SES), a leading manufacturer of sugar beet seeds.

The deal marks both a key step in ICI's plans to become one of the world's top 10 seed producers and the second big move this month by Mr Denis Henderson, the new chairman, who last week orchestrated ICI's takeover of the US Stauffer agrochemicals business.

Mr Alan Hayes, principal executive officer at ICI's International Seeds Business, said: "The acquisition of SES places ICI firmly in the ranks of the world's leading seed companies. Together with our existing seed businesses in the US and UK, we now have a powerful presence in the major agricultural markets of the developed world."

SES, which is based at Tienen in Belgium, is also involved in other seed sectors like maize and soya. The



Denis Henderson: deal marks second big move this month for ICI, which is half-owned by Ferruzzi, the Italian sugar company which was blocked by the Monopoles Commission from buying British Sugar in February, markets seeds throughout the world.

Along with other big European chemical companies, ICI foresees a glossy long-term future for the seeds business as farmers, struggling to gain a competitive edge, demand seeds that are more weather-resistant, have a higher protein content or carry less moisture than those available. ICI made its first big move

into the sector in 1985, when it bought the Garst Seed Company of Iowa, a large US maize seed breeder. Last year, it purchased Sinclair McGill, one of Britain's top seed marketing and cereal breeding companies. Now it intends to develop and expand SES's business both technically and commercially, particularly by applying ICI biotechnology to enhance the development of improved crop varieties.

ICI feels that by applying modern methods of genetic engineering to the seeds business, it can halve the time it takes to breed, develop and market a new seed from 12 years to about six.

ICI says further acquisitions in the same area are likely and admitted yesterday it had entered a bid to buy The Plant Breeding Institute, which carries out breeding research, and the National Seed Development Organization, which produces and markets seeds.

The two have been put up for sale by tender by the Government. Yesterday was the last day for bids but there is no timetable for making a final decision.

ASH sells Network holding

By Our City Staff

Automated Security (Holdings) is selling its 26.6 per cent stake in Network Security Corporation, an American company, for about £23.4 million (£14.1 million). The investment, it says, had not only lost its relevance but was failing to pay its way.

The buyer is Inspectorate International of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland.

ASH yesterday said the strategic value of the Network stake was diminished in January, when Network sold its multi-family business which had become the market leader in apartment security in America.

It also said the investment last year showed a 4 per cent return on shareholders' funds compared with the 28 per cent achieved by the rest of the group.

ASH still has strategic quoted investments with a book worth of £4.1 million and a market value of more than £15.2 million.

Price tag on ABP could near £150m

By Michael Tate

At least three bids are expected to be on the table when Kleinwort Benson closes what is effectively an auction for a key share stake in Associated Book Publishers at midday on Monday. Offers are expected from British and North American sources.

Mr Michael Turner, deputy chairman and managing director of ABP, said yesterday that "a number of interested parties have been in touch" and that "management discussions have taken place with all of them." However, it is understood that only three of those to express an interest have confirmed their intention of making an offer.

Offers were invited 10 days ago after ABP, which includes such famous publishing names as Methuen, Routledge & Kegan Paul, Eyre & Spottiswoode and Sweet & Maxwell, announced that it had received an approach.

The approach was received by Westover Nominees, a Bahamas-based company representing the interests of the

Crosthwaite Eyre family trust, which controls 35.5 per cent of the ABP ordinary share capital.

The trustees, impressed with the size of the offer indicated, which is thought to have valued the entire group at well over £100 million, asked the ABP board to sound out the market for rival offers. The ensuing auction seems likely to ensure that the price tag is closer to £150 million. On the stock market yesterday the shares closed 10p higher at 570p.

The bids will be evaluated by the board, and Kleinwort Benson, its financial adviser, early next week, and a recommendation made to trustees of the Crosthwaite Eyre family trust. Any sale will have to be agreed with the trust first.

The original approach is thought to have come from the American Simon & Schuster company, part of the Gulf & Western empire.

GRA 'no' to Leisure approach

By Ray Heath

An approach from Leisure Investments which could have led to a £47 million bid for GRA Group, the greyhound racing promoter and owner of the Harringay Stadium in London, has been turned down.

Leisure Investments, which runs snooker halls and amusement arcades, said yesterday it had put up an all-share offer of 110p a share for GRA, with a cash alternative, but had been rejected.

Leisure Investments has sold its 5 per cent holding in GRA, built up in April, for a "satisfactory profit," and no longer has an interest in the GRA Group.

GRA is a long-time bid favourite in the stock market, but talks held with Priest Mariani, the property group, were called off this month.

This followed a decision by Haringey Council to appeal against the granting of permission for the redevelopment of Harringay Stadium, which J Sainsbury, the supermarket group, had agreed to buy for £10.5 million, subject to planning consent.

Lep Group acquires US firm

By Our City Staff

Lep Group, the international freight forwarder, is acquiring control of Profit Systems Inc, a US competitor that has slipped into losses.

Lep is paying \$21 million (£12.7 million) for 2.93 million new shares in Profit Systems, giving it a little above 50 per cent of the enlarged capital.

Profit Systems, which is engaged in freight forwarding within the US and to cities around the world, ran up losses of \$2.27 million in the nine months to end-March, compared with \$3.53 million profit in the comparable period of the previous year.

Sales were 10 per cent higher, reflecting a 20 per cent increase in volume shipments, but severe competitive conditions in the air freight business and lower margins on the newer transport services wiped out profits.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

A cautious start to a memorable third act

It is hard to imagine an election result that could have brought to industry and the City more reassurance and instilled greater confidence than Mrs Thatcher's third triumph. They are guaranteed into the 1990s the right framework in which to work and there is a strong possibility of major tax reform.

After election night euphoria, yesterday's initial pointers to the direction of markets may seem confusing. Gilt-edged stocks, which had recorded gains of up to 1.5 points overnight, promptly lost most of them as sterling failed to respond positively to Mrs Thatcher's unexpectedly large majority. Shares, by contrast, caught fire after a hesitant start, ignited by a hint of transatlantic buying.

Round one has, therefore, gone to the City's equity bulls, such as Warburg and Phillips & Drew, which were looking for an injection of up to £5 billion of Japanese, American and other foreign money. On the optimistic view, the FTSE 100 share index could gain as much as 300 points by the year-end (the potential forecast loss had people voted differently) with little downside risk.

The pattern of yesterday's buying does not fully support this argument. The election stocks such as British Telecom and British Gas, though marked-up, were not particularly favoured, having already discounted the result. Nor was there a general scramble or heavy mark-up of shares across the board — not a bad sign in itself.

Among the big gainers were companies with good recent results, where buyers had held back, plus a few international stocks such as Glaxo and ICI.

The main bias, however, was in favour of stocks benefiting from a fall in interest rates, such as property and building companies (the incomparable Lord Taylor and Sir Frank Gibb had a double cause for celebration after yesterday's annual meeting of Taylor Woodrow), stores and life assurance groups, which should also gain from the drive to personal pensions. Equities were responding to that very lure of interest rate cuts from which gilt-edged had stood back.

As I argued here on election day, and as James Capel suggests in its post-election analysis, share prices are now so high that some new factor is needed to give a further boost. Equities have already averaged gains of more than a third this year; they are priced at levels similar to Frankfurt or New York and, in the industrial sector, they enjoy peak

ratings relative to profits which have not been sustained for long in previous bull markets.

By contrast, gilt-edged offer high absolute yields of around 9 per cent; there is a bigger interest premium over equity yields than in most markets; and yields net of inflation are higher than generally available in other leading markets.

It is possible that overseas money will flood into equities, particularly high-yielding utilities and banks for the Japanese and top 20 international stocks for all. But that depends on foreign investors having confidence that the pound will remain steady or rise while the dollar remains weak. Gilt-edged should surely be their first point of call.

There has not been been an initial post-election wave of sterling buying. For the moment, the Bank of England's chastity has been preserved. A base rate cut, frowned on in Threadneedle Street because of the strength of domestic credit demand, has not yet been demanded by the market.

But just because it did not happen yesterday, it would be unwise to write off the idea of sterling strength in the coming weeks. The dollar was helped yesterday by the narrowing of the US trade deficit. But it will not always be so. And the pound did manage a gain of more than a penny against the mark.

Pressure will build, slowly and gradually, for a decisive upward break for sterling. It will be faced in three ways. There are likely to be interest rate cuts, though nothing too dramatic. There will be more official intervention in the markets, possibly putting the efforts of the past few weeks in the shade. And there will be the talk, not discouraged by the authorities, of imminent sterling entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. The finance ministers of the EEC met on Monday, although the official guidance is that full British membership of the EMS will not be on the agenda.

There are many arguments for and against EMS entry, some of them philosophical, some religious and one or two economic. The gilt market sees things in straightforward terms.

The market has watched the gradual dismantling of the medium-term financial strategy. It is aware that much of the recent good inflation performance simply reflects a favourable world environment (the May inflation rate of 4.1 per cent was noticeably worse than the markets had expected).

Pericom profits drop

By Joe Joseph

Fiercer competition and unfavourable exchange rate movements eroded profits at Pericom, the computer, peripherals and terminal manufacturer. But the directors say their confidence in the USM-quoted company's future remains undented.

Pretax profits tumbled to £540,000 from £977,000 in the six months to March 31, on barely higher turnover of

£8.91 million. There will be a half-way dividend of 1p.

Adverse exchange rates hurt the US subsidiary, Pericom Inc. But Pericom reports progress in the French market by its subsidiary, Monterey Technology, and says its maintenance offshoot, Boffin Computer Maintenance, and distribution arm, Provector, have shown outstanding growth.

Hicking on the mend

By Our City Staff

Sharply reduced losses in the knitwear division helped to nudge Hicking Peacock further along the road to recovery last year. But the directors feel the company is still not yet healthy enough to afford a dividend for shareholders.

Pretax profits climbed to £153,000 in the year to March 31, up from just £16,000. Losses on the knitwear side, now in the hands of new

management, were held down to £191,000 from £374,000. But profits in the dyeing division slipped £46,000 to £344,000, after the closure of the fabric merchanting operation and the slower pace of business.

Business this year has picked up after a sluggish start, when subdued retail demand and poor spring sales hurt the company's order books.

TEMPUS

Investment trust managers could face a taxing problem

Since Fleming Far Eastern Investment Trust announced it was having a little local difficulty with the Inland Revenue it appears the problem may be more widespread than was realized.

In Scotland a number of trusts, including Scottish Investment Trust, have been asked to supply details to the revenue of various transactions carried out to hedge currency risks in overseas markets. It may be premature to describe this as a purge by the taxman against trust managers. But then again it may not.

Since 1985, when Mr John Moore, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, made a statement on the subject of hedging, investment trust managers felt they were on secure ground using options or forward purchases of currency to protect the value of their overseas portfolios from foreign exchange fluctuations. So long as they were used to hedge specific interests, all would be well. So it was thought.

Now the taxman appears to be looking again at these



transactions and the profits or losses they generate, with an inclination to regard them as trading rather than investment transactions. The difference is crucial. Should the Inland Revenue decide they are not investment operations any proceeds may be deemed as "trading revenue" and subject to Corporation Tax. Such a reclassification may raise more complex problems.

If it should give rise to a situation where more than 30 per cent of revenue arises from sources other than shares and securities, investment trust status for tax

purposes may be at risk. Loss of this status would render all capital gains subject to Corporation Tax. For shareholders investing in trusts on the basis of their tax-exempt status, this would be little short of a catastrophe.

There is now deep uncertainty, and the Association of Investment Trust Companies has written to the Inland Revenue seeking clarification.

Greenwich

Greenwich Resources, which offers an interesting spread of gold and diamond interests in

Alpine Drinks down in the valley

If the gods prove kind on the weather front, and more people hear the cry "stop me and buy one," then Alpine Soft Drinks might be worth a second thought.

But after a year to end-March when the previous modest profit was turned into a £477,000 pretax loss, and both the interim and final dividends were passed, it looks like being a long, slow haul back to profits, and some time yet before divi-

dend payments are resumed.

With no evidence yet that Alpine is going to be taken over, the recent price run that saw the shares leap from 28p to 56p has clearly proved a false start. Yesterday they were steady at 40p, but even at that level they are asking a lot for a pop and crisp group.

Turnover within the core carbonated soft drinks division was down, while that of the potato crisps division

(in for a first full year) was up. However, costs proved a let-down and during the year the number of delivery rounds was reduced from 315 to 290. Since the year-end that figure has been cut to 285.

Cash balances at balance sheet date were £200,000 lower at £1.05 million and net worth has eased.

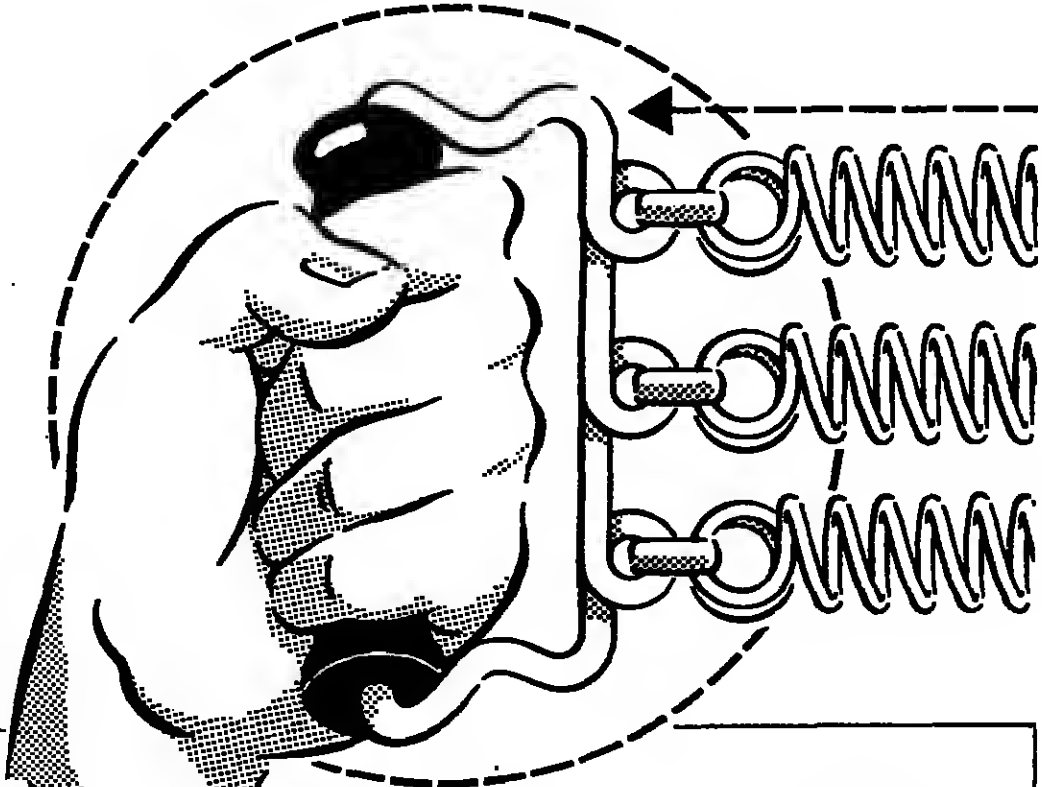
Alpine has implemented a programme which, if successful, could steer the group back towards profits.

But for this year nothing better than breakeven should be expected and there is a long way to go before former peaks are challenged.

Back in 1982, Alpine was sporting a turnover of £18.9 million and pretax profits of £1.66 million.

Good weather could mean a £100,000 positive impact on the bottom line, but as everyone knows, it is wrong to count on the weather.

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Name	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986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Portfolio
—Gold—

DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000 Claims required for +54 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272	WEEKLY DIVIDEND £8,000 Claims required for +228 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272
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[illegible]

17	482	BAT (Int)	563	567	+3	10.5	3.4	13.8
18	116	Capitol	135	145				
19	238	Reynolds B	275	276	+1	9.0	3.5	0.7

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Edited by Peter Gartland

FAMILY MONEY/1

Celebration time for the investor

The Tories' election win has important implications for house-buyers, savers and investors. PETER GARTLAND and AMANDA PARDOE assess the key points

The stock market gave a firm thumbs-up to Mrs Thatcher yesterday in the wake of the Tories' decisive win.

Share prices surged and many reached new all-time highs. Despite profit-taking the market trend was still up and prices are set to rise still higher once the expected flow of overseas money starts to have an impact.

Four weeks ago, after the announcement of the election date, we advised unit trust investors with money in UK funds to sit tight. Our advice remains the same, despite fears expressed in some quarters that the market looks overbought.

County Unit Trust Managers, part of the National Westminster Bank, was among the first to take advantage of the election result by

re-launching one of its growth funds as the Great British Companies Trust. County's managing director Richard Carswell said yesterday that the continued improvement in the British economy following the return of a Tory government would contribute to rising share prices in a market that was still undervalued by world standards.

Elsewhere in the financial forest, the outlook for lower base rates augurs well not only for cheaper mortgages but also for overdrafts and interest levels on credit cards such as Access and Barclaycard.

Sterling is holding up against other major currencies. This is good news for holiday-makers, but it could become bad news for exporters if the pound gets too strong.

On the legislative front, a second 1987 Finance Bill is expected soon after the state opening of Parliament on June 25. Among the personal finance subjects likely to be resurrected are personal pensions, profit-related pay and capital gains tax changes affecting the values of life assurance policies.

The Tories are committed to wider share ownership, and the new administration will put its privatization programme back on course. First to go on sale will almost certainly be British Airways Authority.

Last year, in preparation for privatization, the Government reorganized BAA into separate subsidiary airport companies, and the authority was dissolved to become BAA plc. The sale was originally time-tabled for June-July. The Government is believed to be keen to get back on target.

Next, the Government intends selling the water authorities, but has said it will leave some functions to a new National Rivers Authority. It has also said it will present proposals for privatizing the electricity industry.

Earlier this year the Government announced that, subject to market conditions, it would sell its remaining holding in BP (32 per cent) before April 1988.

Another target that has been hinted at is the Post Office. This would have to be restructured, as the Government does not intend to sell off the Royal Mail. It also indicated that it will be considering the privatization of British Coal and British Steel.

Speculation over home loan cuts

In the wake of the Tories' re-election, most City analysts are expecting a reduction in interest rates.

The popular view is that in the short term there could be a cut of half a percentage point, bringing the base rate down to 8.5 per cent, possibly by this time next week. Over the longer term, some experts believe interest rates could fall to 7 per cent.

A downward trend in base rates of course, spells good news for home-buyers. A half percentage point reduction could put pressure on the building societies to cut the mortgage rate by one full point to 10.25 per cent.

Duncan Young, managing director of the Household Mortgage Corporation, says that if a cut is announced within the next week or 10 days, "I would expect that we'd go below 10 per cent, with the reduction coming into effect from either August 1 or September 1".

The present rate charged by

HMC is 10.9 per cent, that is 0.35 points less than that charged by the leading building societies.

The building societies are still having difficulty attracting investors, as a result of competition from privatizations, National Savings and unit trusts.

A spokesman for the Halifax says the society's primary objective will still be to ensure that it has an adequate supply of retail funds to lend to home-buyers. It will also want to give the market time to settle down before reaching a decision. However, he says that if base rates fall, "it is almost certain that our mortgage rate will come down in the near future—it's just a question of when".

Besides the probability of lower mortgage rates, the Conservatives also bring with them the reassurance that mortgage interest relief will remain unchanged, which means borrowers will still be able to obtain tax relief on their highest marginal rate on the first £30,000 of loan interest.



Pensions priority for the new team

With political certainty now restored, deregulation of the pensions industry will be one of the top priorities for the new administration.

When the election was announced, great chunks of the 1987 Finance Bill were dumped so as to get the main provisions, such as the 2p off income tax, into law.

Now it will be full steam ahead to push the outstanding points on personal pensions through Parliament.

There are fewer than four months to go before the first key deadline of October 1. That is when members of occupational schemes should

have the right to set up additional voluntary contribution plans separate from their company schemes. These are known as free-standing AVCs.

The next major date is January 4, 1988, when the 10 million people out now in company schemes will be allowed to take out personal pensions.

Then on April 6 next year personal pensions become available to employed people as an alternative to their employer's contracted-out scheme.

The Government has also yet to publish final marketing regulations on personal pen-

sions under the Social Security Act 1986. These are now expected before the end of June and the Tories have promised that they have no plans for further pensions legislation.

Even with that promise as a comfort factor the insurance companies, building societies, banks and other providers of personal pensions will be hard pressed to have their contracts ready in time.

As part of its quest for popular capitalism, the Tories introduced the Personal Equity Plan in the 1986 Budget. As a result, PEPs came on to the market for the first time at the beginning of this year, but as Family Money reported last week, the response so far has been disappointing.

Although most people in the financial services industry are attracted to the idea of PEPs, they consider that they cannot be fully effective in their present form. Various proposals for the improvement of the plans have been put forward, such as an increase in the maximum annual permitted investment, and the introduction of a qualifying regular savings plan with tax relief on the contributions.

As a result of such pressure it is expected that the Chancellor will be obliged to make some improvements to PEPs, possibly before the end of this year.

No major change is expected to the Business Expansion Scheme.

The Labour Party had been openly hostile to some elements of the BES, which was introduced by the Tories in 1983 as a means of matching private investors to small and growing companies in need of risk capital, and is a souped-up version of the Business Start-Up Scheme, which it replaced.

Investors get tax relief up to their highest marginal rate on a maximum of £40,000 a year invested either through a direct prospectus issue or a

specialist fund. The relief is subject to retaining the shares for a minimum of five years.

Steven Rowe, of BES Investment Research, says there is much the Government could do to promote the BES as a way of regenerating enterprise and creating jobs.

Specifically, says Mr Rowe, the Government should do far more to publicize the scheme to higher-rate taxpayers. But, he says, the legislation should be allowed to settle down. BES rules are already spread over several different pieces of finance law.

ALSO THIS WEEK

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However, with the economy on the upturn, many interesting new companies are being set up by highly committed managements in every-thing from high technology to retailing.

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The estimated gross starting yield is 1.5%. This yield reflects only the income of the Trust and not the prospect of capital growth.

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How older students survive

How does the mature student finance himself or herself through periods of formal higher education? What grants are available? What factors must be considered? NICHOLAS COLE advises

A mature student is by definition anyone aged over 21, but a good proportion are in their thirties and forties. The median age of Open University students is 34.35, for instance. They are likely to have family commitments, and in any case will be mostly unable to afford full-time studies without calling on outside help.

One major difficulty is that the present system of official grants and allowances grew from provisions framed originally to assist people going straight from school to university and still dependent mainly on their parents.

It is arguably an inappropriate model for older students. But the older student offered a place at university or polytechnic for a full-time first degree course should qualify for a "mandatory award" covering fees and a grant towards maintenance.

The mandatory award maintenance grant in England, Wales and Northern Ireland for students studying in London is £2,246 a year, and £1,901 for those studying elsewhere in the UK.

Non-qualifiers can still get a grant

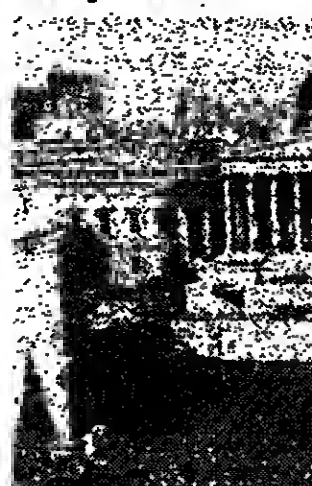
Maintenance grants are anything but straightforward, and may be reduced because of personal income or "spouse contribution". Deductions are made from benefits claimed at holiday times.

An extra entitlement, the Older Student's Allowance, is paid to any student aged 26 or over who has earned at least £12,000 over the three years before the academic year starts. Under regulations tabled last August, the scale of this allowance has been increased to £215 annually rising to £740 a year for those aged 29 or over.

Mandatory awards are made by the 97 local education authorities (LEAs) in

England and Wales, the Scottish Education Department, or an Education and Library Board in Ireland.

Anyone not qualifying for a mandatory award can, exceptionally, be considered for an LEA "discretionary award". Current regulations are covered in the booklet *Grants to students: a brief guide*, available from the Department of Education and Science, your LEA, or, in Scotland, the *Guide to Students' Allowances*. There are no awards for part-time degree courses.



University is attractive — but how do mature students pay?

The Education Department, along with the Manpower Services Commission, has also helped to finance a concise and comprehensive new booklet, *Mature Students — University Degree Courses*, published by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and available free from UCCA, PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1HY.

A further source of official help is the Department of Employment's pilot Career Development Loans scheme which, despite its slow start and limited geographical scope, has proved popular. About £500,000 has been lent since its launch in April 1986.

The loans are intended to help people seeking vocational training, and are for courses lasting a year or less and costing between £500 and £5,000. Up to 80 per cent of course fees are covered, as are living expenses at the discretion of the banks involved — Barclays, Clydesdale and

the Co-operative. The Government pays the interest on every loan.

Those eligible to apply are adults living in Aberdeen, Greater Manchester, Bristol and Bath and Reading and Slough. Details are obtainable from job centres or Freepost Career Development, Pembroke House, Campsbourne Road, London N8 7PT.

Clues to private sector aid for "mature re-tooling" can be elicited by painstaking perusal of the education and research sections of the *Directory of*

Trusts, costing £12.50 from Social Change Publications, at Radway Works, Back Lane, London NW3 1HT, which is at present preparing a handbook specifically for diploma and first degree mature students.

Your local council or voluntary service will be able to advise on whether you qualify for "any of the more obscure local bequests", says the helpful *Mature Students' Handbook*, available free from The Registry, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH.

From all this, it emerges that the older student faces disincentives and tough choices. If he or she goes it alone as a part-timer, there is little or no aid from any quarter, despite continuing pleas that all such self-help be rewarded for saving the Government money.

Furthermore, the burden of study lengthens the working week by 12 to 14 hours, the allocation recommended by the Open University.

Yet to follow the ideal route of concentration on full-time studies can mean a big drop in income, and reliance on the rigid system of state support or the hope that there will be what one educationist calls "the bending of unpublished rules" in endorsing universities' warmish towards mature students for their high motivation and life experience.

In either case, full-time or

Mortgaging today to improve tomorrow

part-time study, difficulties, even outright hardships occur — career interruption, domestic upheaval, emotional deprivation, sacrifices of earnings and social life.

The decision is whether one makes a sound self-investment — or merely mortgages the present to possible gain in an uncertain future.

In making the right choice, it is worth consulting all or any of the following: your LEA careers office, the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Manchester M13 9EP), and the Vocational Guidance Association (7 Harley House, Upper Harley Street, London NW1 4RP).



Major Weaver: surprised

Honour saved, payments refused

Given the choice, most people would rather resign than be sacked. But opting for the honourable alternative can be expensive, as John Clift Weaver found out.

In April 1986 Major Weaver, of Brighton, was asked to resign his commission from the Territorial Army, where he had been employed in a full-time administrative post. A Territorial Army spokesman has confirmed that where people are not considered to be up to scratch, the accepted practice throughout the armed forces is to ask them to resign. If they do not, they are fired.

The reasoning is obvious — it allows the individual concerned to avoid the ignominy of dismissal. A serious misdeed, of course, results in a court martial.

As soon as the Territorial Army had made its announcement, Major Weaver set about claiming against the mortgage payment protection policy he had taken out through Lloyds Bank Insurance Services in 1984. The policy, which had been costing him £13.50 a month, provided cover of £245 a month in the event of accident, sickness, redundancy or unemployment.

However, as he was appealing against the decision of his employer, he asked for the payments to be delayed until it was certain that he had no job. But, having challenged his superiors' decision unsuccessfully, Major Weaver was obliged to do the gentlemanly thing and accordingly resigned in July. He informed Lloyds of the outcome and asked for payments under the policy to be arranged.

Although the policy was packaged by Lloyds, it was actually underwritten by Cornhill Insurance. The bank had therefore forwarded all correspondence, including the completed claim form, to Cornhill.

Payment, however, was not forthcoming. Following a series of letters, Major Weaver

Case being pursued with officials

received a visit from a Cornhill representative early in August, after which he was informed in a letter dated September 10 that no payment would be made. The claims officer wrote: "Your dismissal did not result in your 'unemployment' as defined within your policy."

To make matters worse, the original of this letter never reached Major Weaver — a photocopy had to be sent to him at the end of October after he had complained to the bank that Cornhill had not been in touch with him since August.

Not unexpectedly, Major Weaver was surprised at this decision, and tried to have it reversed. He also contacted the Insurance Ombudsman, but learned that Cornhill was not a member of the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau.

Membership of the bureau is voluntary. Anyone who wishes to check whether a company has joined can telephone the bureau, or, alternatively, a copy of the annual report containing a list of members can be bought for £1.50 from The Insurance Ombudsman Bureau, 3 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HL (01-242 8613).

At Cornhill, Geoff Mayhew thought Major Weaver's resignation was effectively constructive dismissal, and as such the decision not to make payment is questionable. He is now pursuing the case with the appropriate claims officials.

Major Weaver's experience may be an isolated incident. And, indeed, few civilian employers probably adopt the "officer and gentleman" approach of the armed forces when terminating someone's contract of employment.

Nevertheless, it is surprising and disheartening that a company as well known as Cornhill did not recognize this acknowledged practice when assessing the validity of the claim in the first instance. Those people whose only experience of Cornhill is its sport sponsorship would no doubt say: "It just isn't cricket."

Amanda Pardoe

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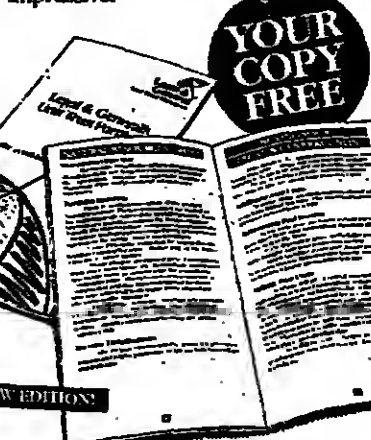
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FAMILY MONEY/3

Former chief of ICI is a chairman again

Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of ICI, has been appointed chairman of Burns Anderson plc. Burns Anderson is at present known for its industrial activities, but the company is now seeking to establish itself in the financial services sector, building on the investment advisory company, University Medical and General Ltd, which it already owns. The company intends to diversify its industrial operations, and negotiations are already under way.

Sir John, who takes up his post on June 23, is seen as a key figure whose high profile and contacts will prove extremely useful.

At the same time, Alan Moore, who has been managing director of University Medical and General, will become chief executive, and David Johnstone will join the board of Burns Anderson as a non-executive director. He is at present chief executive of the Bristol-based merchant banking services group, Dartington and Co.



Sir John Harvey-Jones: new job

Several new mortgage products have been introduced this week. City & Provincial Home Loans, the specialist mortgage lender, has launched Zero 12, whereby there are no interest payments on the loan for the first 12 months. However, the borrower still receives mortgage tax relief on any qualifying interest from the first day of the mortgage. For details telephone 0305 887766.

Fairchild is offering a choice of London Interbank Offered Rate and variable rate mortgages. The former costs 1 per cent more than three-month LIBOR, and the latter is currently 11.125 per cent. As an added attraction, for a fee of £75, borrowers can switch between the two at any time. For details telephone 01-539 3185.

BMI Finance will consider 100 per cent mortgages of up to £100,000 for first-time buyers who are professionals, such as doctors, solicitors and dentists. The current rate is 11.25 per cent. For details telephone 01-493 5524.

Nation Life Insurance went into liquidation back in 1974, with debts of more than £27 million. Now, 13 years later, the liquidator, Gerry Weiss, of Cork Gully, hopes that by the end of this year it will be possible to pay a final dividend, and distribute approximately £2 million among creditors.

To date, more than £21 million has been paid to creditors in five dividends totalling 76.5p in the pound. Unfortunately, over the years a number of the 30,000 policyholders have changed address without notifying the liquidator, or have died.

Mr Weiss estimates that he no longer has up-to-date addresses for between 4,000 and 5,000 creditors. He therefore urges all who think Cork Gully may not have accurate information to write stating their name, policy number, current and previous address, to: Cork Gully, Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, London EC2V 7DD.

By the year 2,000 the Halifax Building Society could be known as the world's biggest purely retail bank, says chief executive John Spalding. Mr Spalding reaches this startling conclusion in an interview published in the Halifax's new magazine Vision, in which he reviews the first few months' operation of the new Building Societies Act. He explains that the Act has conferred radical powers on societies at a time when the whole financial services industry has been revitalized by deregulation.

Mr Spalding concedes: "It is difficult to say where we shall be by the end of the century... All I know is that we have got the framework to expand, and the new Act gives us the ability to go into the 21st century flexibly."

People who buy travellers' cheques at the Post Office this summer will be able to enter the simple competition being run by Girobank and Thomas Cook Travellers Cheques.

Purchasers are asked to identify the countries in which four named Grand Prix racing circuits are located, and then complete a five-breaker. The prizes are a Ford Escort XR3i and 20 Sony Watchman mini-televisions.

Speedlink, TSB England & Wales' telephone banking service, becomes fully operational on Monday. Speedlink will be able to obtain up-to-date balances, transfer money between accounts and pay bills at any time between 6am and midnight seven days a week.

The push-button Speedlink tonopads can be used in conjunction with any normal telephone. They are available from TSB England & Wales branches at £12.

The charge for the service is a flat £2.50 a quarter, excluding the cost of the telephone calls. If a customer is in credit, all transactions are free.

Anyone interested in the service can, from Monday, listen to a demonstration by dialling the Freephone number: 0800 222 800.

EBC Amro Unit Trust Management has launched two new unit trusts in the aftermath of the general election. The EBC Amro UK Growth Fund will initially concentrate on blue-chip stocks and some recent privatization issues. After the first few months, the fund will look more to retailing, brewing and consumer growth stocks.

A new Income and Growth Fund from the same group will invest primarily in bonds, convertibles and preference stocks.

The Co-operative Bank has introduced a new car insurance policy for a new or used car. The package includes a discount voucher for £25 to be deducted from a Co-op car insurance premium.

The interest rate charged by Co-op is currently 19.5 per cent (APR). The rate applying on the day the loan is taken out applies for the whole period of repayment.

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The Trust is designed to take advantage of recovery situations. It invests in companies which, for a variety of reasons, including

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For copies of the Annual Report and Accounts, please contact The Secretary, The New Throgmorton Trust (1983) PLC, Royal London House, 22-25 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1DS.

Preliminary statement for the year ended 31 March 1987

	12 months to 31 March 1987 (Unaudited)	12 months to 31 March 1986	% Increase
Gross revenue	£700	£700	
Net revenue from ordinary activities before taxation	3,250	2,546	27.7
Net revenue from ordinary activities after taxation	2,634	1,951	35.0
Earnings per share	1,945	1,375	41.6
Net Asset Value applicable to each capital share (Debtenture at par value)	4.97p	3.51p	41.6
	247.0p	154.6p	59.8

The figures for the year to 31 March 1987 are unaudited. A final dividend is recommended of 3.35p per income share (1986 - 2.10p) to be paid on 16 July 1987 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 25 June 1987. This payment will make a total for the year of 4.60p per share (1986 - 3.35p per share), an increase of 37.3 per cent.

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- The Fund aims to balance a high yield with consistent long term growth. To achieve this, it will invest mainly in equities and equity-related investments - although the managers may also hold fixed interest positions from time to time.
- Obviously, a Fund like this needs expert management. Murray Johnstone, one of the UK's leading independent investment houses, and have been managing funds successfully for over 80 years.
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- The Fund is being launched on 13 June 1987 and you can invest from as little as £500. The offer price is fixed at 50p until 30 June 1987 - so its important you act now! Simply complete the coupon and return it, together with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest to the address below or contact your usual financial intermediary. During normal working hours you can also use our direct-dealing line by calling (0345) 090833.

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CHARGES: Initial 5% (included in the offer price). Annual 1%.

PRICE AND YIELD: The initial offer price is fixed at 50p per unit until the expiry of the offer period on 30 June 1987. The estimated gross yield is 5% p.a.

DISTRIBUTION: Distributions will be made on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October each year. The first distribution will be payable on 1 January 1988.

REDEMPTION: Units are normally bought and sold daily (excluding bank holidays).

CURRENT PRICES AND YIELDS: Will be published in the Financial Times, The Times, Daily Telegraph and Glasgow Herald.

SENDING UNITS: To sell your units, sign the certificate and return it to the managers who will send you a cheque, normally within seven days.

TRUSTEE: Clydesdale Bank Plc.

MANAGERS: Murray Johnstone Unit Trust Management Limited, 183 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2JL. Tel: 041-221 9282. Registered in Scotland No. 65167.

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I am/We are over 18 years of age.
Signature(s)
A minor cannot be registered as a unitholder. In his or her own right, please use suitable designation (joint applicants must all sign on a separate sheet of paper).
Name and address of professional adviser (if any).
Name
Address
Postcode

Please tick for automatic reinvestment of net distributions. ☐

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POST-ELECTION DISCOUNT OFFER!

The vote is for growth. Invest now in the core strength of the British economy.

For investors, the result of the General Election signals the prospect of a stable period of continued economic growth and prosperity.

Now is the time to review your investment strategy and look to the heart of the UK Stock Market for long term growth.

Fidelity Famous Names Trust invests in companies which represent the core strength of Britain's revitalised economy, for example:

- familiar high street names such as Boots, WH Smith and Woolworth.
- major industrial giants such as Glaxo, ICI and Racal.
- household names like Allied Lyons, British Gas, British Airways and Reckitt & Colman.

The aim of the Trust is to secure steady long term capital growth by investing principally in UK equities, with the flexibility to invest up to 25% of the portfolio overseas.

A proven performance.

The portfolio strategy is to invest in companies with all the resources, experience and market standing to offer real prospects of long term capital growth.

Some are long-established names, occupying the high ground of the British economy; others are the fast track businesses poised for stardom. What unites them is success.

The Trust, originally launched in June 1983 as Fidelity Professional Growth Trust, was specially created in consultation with the British Medical Association and avoids investment in tobacco stocks.

We believe that now is the time to promote the Trust more widely - to investors who want to share in Britain's continuing prosperity. In order to more accurately reflect its investment policy, we have changed the name to Fidelity Famous Names Trust.

*Offer to bid, net income reinvested (24.6% to 9.4.87).



Through 'Famous Names', you are buying performance that has outpaced the FT All-Share Index. In fact, £1,000 invested at launch is now worth £1,892*, showing an average annual growth rate of almost 40%.

Invest in Britain's economic renaissance.

Since 1979, the UK has emerged as one of the world's dynamic economies.

Callfree Fidelity 0800 414161 9AM-9PM 7 DAYS A WEEK

To: Fidelity Investments Services Limited, PO Box 80, River Walk, Twickenham, Kent TW9 1DY.

I wish to invest £_____ in Fidelity Famous Names Trust at the offer price (subject to receipt of my application and I enclose a cheque made payable to Fidelity Investments Services Limited. The minimum initial investment is £1,000 as 1% discount by 30th June 1987. Thereafter, units may be bought at the current daily offer price.

☐ Tick box for reinvestment of income distributions.

Signature _____
Surname Mr/Ms/Ms _____
First Name(s) _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Date _____

And now, with the re-election of the Conservatives for a third term, there's every prospect of this trend continuing.

Britain is entering a new era of growth, supported by increased industrial output, healthy order books and strong corporate profits.

We're a nation that, per capita, (according to the CBI) now exports more than Japan.

Not surprisingly, the strongest companies are leading the way - the Famous Names that have stood the test of time, joined by the new wave of entrepreneurs.

Fidelity's greater investment strength.

With responsibility for over £50bn of private and corporate investments, Fidelity is one of the world's largest and most successful fund management groups.

In fact, Fidelity has consistently been among the top ten best performing unit trust companies in Britain.

Our proven investment expertise will help to secure your future with a performance well above what any building society can currently offer.

1% Discount.

Invest by 'phone today.

By investing in Fidelity Famous Names Trust by 26th June 1987, you can enjoy our special 1% discount offer. So act now to your advantage.

Simply telephone our investment advisers now on Callfree 0800 414161 and place your order. The lines are open seven days a week from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Alternatively, you can contact your professional adviser or complete the coupon and return it, together with your cheque, to Fidelity.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Fidelity

MAKING MONEY MAKE MONEY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL INVESTORS

A contract note for your application, together with a brochure, will normally be sent within 2 days. Unit certificates will normally be sent within 10 working days of receipt of settlement. The current estimated gross yield for Fidelity Famous Names Trust is 14.6% at the offer price of 50p until 30 June 1987. Units may be sold on any day at the bid price ruling. You will receive a cheque within 7 working days of our receiving your requested certificate. The Trust will pay distributions on 30th September each year (or 16th August). An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units out of which the Managers will pay remuneration to qualified intermediaries. Services are available upon request. The Trust pays an annual charge to the Managers out of income (or capital if there is insufficient income) of 1% plus VAT of the share of the fund. Check your investment proceeds and dividends delivered to the Financial Times Unit Trusts. Telephone: 0800 414161 and on Press 481506. Trustee: Clydesdale Bank Plc. Managers: Fidelity Investments Services Limited, Registered Office: River Walk, Twickenham, Kent TW9 1DY. Registered Company Number: 2016655. The Trust is a wide-range Trustee security authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Member of the Unit Trust Association. Offer not open to United States citizens, residents of the United States or the Republic of Ireland.

Go for growth in Europe now.

The prospects for capital growth on European stockmarkets we believe have never been better.

But why is Europe attractive?

Three major features are making Europe so attractive. First, its diversity gives investment managers freedom to search out the best performing currencies, markets and companies.

Second, the political and economic co-operation of the continent means that it is one of the most stable environments for investment anywhere in the world.

Finally, and most importantly, European prosperity has been accompanied by a powerful combination of capital investment, falling inflation and increasing productivity in many industries. So there are good reasons for expecting further economic growth implying favourable returns for investors.

In fact over the past three years, the European sector has outperformed all other parts of the world, with the average UK based European growth unit now worth 250% of what it was in 1984* (Money Management, April 1987).

Why not go it alone?

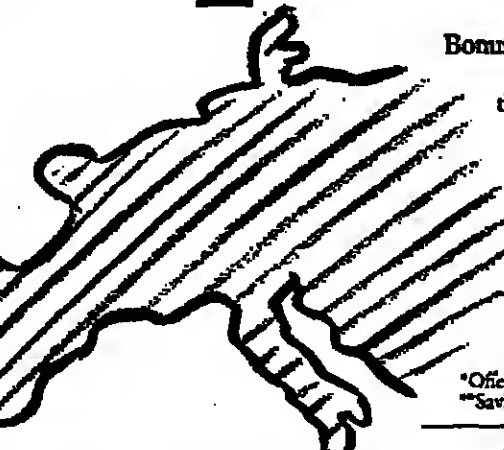
Merely recognising Europe's potential isn't the key to successful investment. On your own, how would you know which stocks to buy and when to sell?

How would you handle the currency fluctuations and deal with the complex paperwork?

Much better to invest through a unit trust where your investment is spread over a wide range of stocks, carefully chosen by experts.

The Equitable's track record of outstanding performance

Our investment team has been



Bonus Units if you apply now

During the launch period of the Equitable Trust, there will be a 1% bonus allocation of units.

The launch period ends on July 6th.

So don't delay.

Remember that you can apply for the bonus units in this highly promising investment opportunity by filling in the coupon. Do it today.

*Offer of bid net income reinvested. Savings Market, March 1987.

General Information

The prices and yields of the units are shown in the listing in Financial Times and The Times. Prices are also shown in The Daily Telegraph.

Units can be bought and sold on any day. The Stock Exchange is open by writing to or telephoning Equitable Unit Administration Ltd, FREEPOST, Walnut Street, Aylesbury, HP21 7BR. Telephone Aylesbury (0296) 431480.

Applications will be acknowledged and certificates will be issued within 5 weeks.

On selling units, cheques will be forwarded within 7 days of receipt of the discharged certificate.

An initial charge of 5% currently (plus a rounding adjustment not exceeding 1% or 1.25p whichever is the lower) is included in the offer price. A charge of 1% per annum (plus VAT) of the value of the fund will be deducted from the fund's income. The bid price is currently 94% of the offer price.

During the initial period, units will be bought at 50p each. After the offer closes, units can be bought or sold on any day. The Stock Exchange is open at the price ruling at the time of the transaction.

The trust does not pay tax on capital gains. Income is distributed (or if reinvested, deemed to be paid) net of income tax at the basic rate.

The trust is an authorised unit trust. Equitable Unit Administration Ltd manages the unit trust. Equitable Unit Administration Ltd is a member of the Unit Trust Association. The Trustee is Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd. The Auditors are Ernst & Young. The distribution date for the Equitable European Trust is 25 July annually, commencing 1988.

making a success of the unit trust business since 1969.

The Equitable Pelican Trust, for example, is among the top performing UK general trusts.

Other, foreign based, trusts such as the Far Eastern, are also among leaders in their sector.

The investment team now manages more than £3 billion on behalf of a quarter of a million people for the Equitable group of companies.

Remember, however, that the price of units, and the income from them can go down as well as up.

But also remember that Equitable's charges for managing the funds are amongst the lowest overall of unit trust managers in the UK.

And we never pay a penny commission to middlemen so please contact us direct.

The new Equitable European Trust

On Tuesday, 16th June, we are launching our new European Trust.

Its investment objective is to derive substantial total returns by investing in stocks and bonds quoted on the stock markets of continental Europe.

Our new European Trust. Subscribe here.

Additional Units

If you invest £10,000 or more, you will automatically be allocated additional units that will add to your holdings as follows:

Total Sum Invested	Additional Units
£10,000 and over but less than £25,000	+1%
£25,000 and over but less than £50,000	+1.5%
£50,000 and over but less than £75,000	+1.75%
£75,000 and over but less than £100,000	+1.9%
£100,000 and over up to £200,000	+2%
Over £200,000	+2.5% on first £200,000 +4% on excess over £200,000

Equitable Unit Trusts

Registered Office: 4 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AP

For Equitable Unit Administration Limited, FREEPOST, Walnut Street, Aylesbury HP21 7BR. Telephone: 0296 431480.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms)

First Names

Address

Postcode

Telephone (Home)

(Business)

Signature

(Joint applicants must all sign and attach names and addresses separately.)

I am/are over 18. Not applicable to residents of Eire.

Registration Number: 941082 England

CROSSING THE FRONTIERS OF EUROPEAN INVESTMENT

The NEW European Growth UNIT TRUST from GRESHAM

with investment management by N M Rothschild Asset Management Ltd.

Investing in new issues has been a winning formula for success. Seasoned investors already know that investing in a new Unit Trust makes sense.

Now you can enjoy all the benefits of a wide-ranging investment portfolio spread throughout Europe, together with the advantages of investing at the start of a new Unit Trust.

It provides one of the best opportunities to invest in a diverse range of stock with the money being directed into the best opportunities available. And active management expertise means the investor has no need to worry about the timing of switching between specialist investments.

An exciting opportunity

Investing in the Gresham European Growth Unit Trust is an exciting opportunity for any investor. The aim of the Trust is to maximise long term capital growth through a diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds quoted on the markets of the UK and Continental European countries, thus benefiting from these significantly strengthening economies.

The portfolio will be actively managed to take advantage of favourable fluctuations in the major European markets, predominantly the UK, France, Germany and Switzerland. The portfolio will also take advantage of favourable currency movements and may include securities in emerging market leaders in order to maximise gains. All income will be automatically reinvested to increase the value of your investment.

Benefits from the skills of a leading investment team

Investments in the trust will be managed by N M Rothschild Asset Management Ltd, leading advisers and managers to some of the largest savings and pension groups in the country.

Long established expertise in investment management around the world.

The Rothschild team have already proved to be most successful managers for the four existing Gresham Unit Trusts and investment managers are naturally keen to show their expertise by trying to put a new unit trust at the top of performance tables as soon as possible.

Even though it is generally known that a past performance record cannot be a guarantee for the future, the logic of investing in new issues in such growth areas will continue to prevail.

Management by Gresham

FINAL CHANCE

1%-1½%

LAUNCH BONUS

UNTIL

26 JUNE

1987

is part of the NV AMEV group, the Netherlands based international financial services group with gross assets in excess of £7,000 million.

Invest now and claim a valuable 1%-1½% bonus

As a special launch offer to investors Gresham will increase the amount you invest by a bonus: 1% on investments of £1,000 to £9,999 and 1½% on investments of £10,000 or more.

This initial offer is only available until the end of the launch period on Friday 26 June 1987 at 3pm.

How to invest

To take advantage of the European Growth Unit Trust simply complete the details on the coupon below (joint applicants must each give names and sign) and send it together with your cheque made payable to Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd using the FREEPOST address.

Or you can invest by phoning our Dealing Office on 0444 416581.

The units can be purchased at the initial price of 25p each until 26 June 1987 with the additional bonuses as relevant. Subsequently units can be purchased at the then current

offer price. The minimum initial investment is £1,000.

Following the receipt of your Application, a contract note will be sent immediately. Unit certificates will normally be sent within 28 days.

Units may be sold back at any time by returning your registered certificate duly completed, or by telephoning our dealing office. Unit will be sold at the bid price ruling when the request is received. You will normally receive a cheque within 14 working days of the receipt of your signed certificate.

All income earned is automatically reinvested in the Trust, thereby increasing the value of the units which are, therefore, of the accumulator type. Once a year on 15 March the value of this reinvested income is assessed. The Unitholder will receive a tax credit on or about 15 May which is calculated to meet the unitholder's liability to basic rate tax. The estimated annual gross yield for the European Growth Unit Trust is 3½%.

Units may be sold back at any time by returning your registered certificate duly completed, or by telephoning our dealing office. Unit will be sold at the bid price ruling when the request is received. You will normally receive a cheque within 14 working days of the receipt of your signed certificate.

An initial service charge of 5.25% (equivalent to 5% of the offer price) is included in the price of the units which are a rounding charge, if applicable, of 1.25p or 1% whichever is the lower. From this the managers will pay commission to qualified agents at rates detailed of which are available on request. The annual management charge is 1% plus VAT, and is based on the value of the funds. The Trust Deed allows a maximum of 2% plus VAT at three monthly intervals. The Trust Deed also contains the power to invest in secondary markets and traded options.

Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Investment Managers N M Rothschild Asset Management Ltd, Managers: Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd Dealing Office 0444 416581.

The trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and is a wider range investment as defined under the Trustee Investment Act 1961. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Opening 1-1½% Bonus Offer until 26 June 1987

TT

Send To: Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd Dealing Office FREEPOST W17 Perryman Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH16 1BR

Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms)

First Names

Address

Postcode

Country

Name of Investment Adviser (if any)

Declaration

I/We declare that I am/we are over 18 years of age. Signatures (in the case of joint applicants both must sign)

Date

I/We enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £1,000) made payable to Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd.



Luxurious: Le Manoir de Hilgoy is a chateau in Normandy just renovated for timeshare clients by the HPB company

The new-look timeshares

As timeshare marketing becomes more sophisticated — not least to counter the effect of rogue organizations — some companies have tried to get away from the idea of selling a fixed week for ever and are offering flexible alternatives.

There is obvious potential in selling holidays in advance, especially to people keen to commit themselves financially to a slice of time to leisure property.

Perhaps the best known is the Holiday Property Bond (0638 660066), which by April had total sales of £17.5 million. Instead of buying a fixed time in one particular property, the buyer invests in a bond that provides, as its dividend, free holiday accommodation in perpetuity with the bondholder being allocated points according to the size of his or her investment.

For example, a June week for two in one of the HPB's 140 properties, Le Manoir de Hilgoy, a Normandy chateau, which the company has recently renovated, requires 2,920 points.

That is an investment of £2,920 for Gold Bondholders, with an additional payment — a user fee of £44 a week — to cover incidentals such as electricity and laundry. Silver Bondholders receive 100 points for every £150 invested but will never have annual charges. Every year weeks can

be taken at any of the properties at any time of the year, up to the level of the initial investment.

Bondholders' money is locked in for the first two years, but because the scheme is only four years old, there is little incentive to sell as yet.

There is an initial administration charge of 20 per cent and a further 40 per cent is invested in gifts and the like to generate annual income, so only 40 per cent of the investment actually goes directly to property acquisition.

Quarter-share now popular in Portugal

In conventional timeshare marketing expenses account for a big slice of the costs.

Because the HPB is a lump-sum, life-assurance policy, issued by Isle of Man Assurance Ltd (0624 24141), the Policyholders Protection Act does not apply.

In comparison, the Four Owners Scheme, whereby a purchaser has a quarter-share of a holiday home, with the right to use a three-month span that revolves every year, seems simplicity itself.

This is becoming popular in Portugal. On the Algarve, the British company Comben plc (0272 425001), part of Trafalgar House, has successfully marketed this shared owner-

ship for five years at its two leisure schemes and has recently brought in a six-owners arrangement, based on the same principle.

Quinta da Marinha (01-351 3624), a large Portuguese-owned golfing estate near Lisbon, designated seven of the first phase of 39 villas to quarter-ownership. All are sold and five of the 70 homes in the second phase are being sold on a quarter-share basis.

Three months in a two-bedroom town house costs £25,000, against £90,000 for outright purchase, but the price of the former includes furnishings.

Legally, the *escritura*, the title deed, registers all four quarter-shares as owning the property together because all four sign it before the local notary.

Manuel Lucena, of Quinta da Marinha, believes the scheme is succeeding because golfers are not tied to the same high-season period every year.

He says: "The allocation is always two winter months plus either June, July or August — but obviously owners are free to swap time among themselves."

La Quinta Club — part of the La Manga complex in south-east Spain (01-225 0344), believes its membership system is one of the most flexible. Basically it is a timeshare village within the

main estate and members buy weeks in one of four seasons — premium, high, mid and winter. This gives them the right to use a two- or three-bedroom villa and all the facilities within La Quinta and La Manga, any time during the season bought into.

For £3,950 you can buy a week in a two-bedroom villa during January, parts of February and early December; for £6,400, a week in a three-bedroom villa, sleeping at least six, during late February, most of March, October and

November; and in the peak time of July, August and Easter, two- and three-bedroom villas for £7,800 and £9,100 respectively.

The annual charge of about £135 for every week owned pays for maintenance, cleaning, use of the swimming pool and upkeep.

Basically La Quinta differs from conventional timeshare, only because it can offer flexible use of weeks bought.

No doubt other methods of buying holiday time will emerge. But always check that any scheme you consider buying into is established and that the company you are dealing with is financially sound.

Diana Wildman

M&G PLANNED INCOME PORTFOLIO

For many people the most important aspect of investment is income. If you need an income which will grow, unit trusts can be ideal. And the table on the right illustrates M&G's successful record of providing an increasing income.

The M&G Planned Income Portfolio is based on five unit trusts, and provides ten income distributions spread over the year. At 10th June 1987 the estimated gross yield on the Portfolio was 4.19%, over 35% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index. Income is paid net of basic-rate income tax.

The income from the four older trusts in the Portfolio has risen nearly three-and-a-half times since the Extra Yield Fund was launched in 1973. Past performance is no guarantee for the future, but the income from this Portfolio is expected to continue growing in future years. With a Bank or Building Society deposit, however, the income can vary only in line with the general level of interest rates.

In addition to generating income totalling £13,002, an investment of £10,000 in these unit trusts on 1st January 1977 would have grown to £66,977 by 10th June 1987. In contrast a comparable Building Society deposit would still be worth only £10,000 and income from it would have totalled just £9,215 over the same period.

However, you should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. This means that unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

The five funds described here are all designed to produce above average and increasing income.

DIVIDEND FUND aims for a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index, from a wide range of ordinary shares.

HIGH INCOME FUND and **EXTRA YIELD FUND** both aim for a yield about 60% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index, from portfolios of ordinary shares.

CONVERSION INCOME FUND aims to provide a similar return, but its portfolio of ordinary shares has a strong bias towards smaller companies.

COMPARISON TABLE

Annual income* from an investment of £10,000

Year	Building Society†	Four M&G unit trusts‡
1977	£ 850	£ 843
1978	£ 779	£ 984
1979	£ 996	£ 1,110
1980	£ 1,200	£ 1,265
1981	£ 1,056	£ 1,284
1982	£ 1,003	£ 1,292
1983	£ 825	£ 1,338
1984	£ 849	£ 1,423
1985	£ 907	£ 1,617
1986	£ 750	£ 1,846

NOTES:
1 Net of tax to a basic-rate taxpayer.
2 Based on the Building Societies Association's recommended rate of return + 1% on fully paid shares.
3 £2,500 invested in each of M&G Dividend, High Income, Extra Yield, and Conversion Income Funds on 1st January 1977. (The M&G International Income Fund is not included as it was not available until 1985.)

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND aims to provide a high and growing income from an international equity portfolio, though exchange rate fluctuations may affect our ability to increase the payment in every year.

READ THIS TABLE BEFORE INVESTING	DIVIDEND	HIGH INCOME	CONVERSION INCOME	EXTRA YIELD	INTERNATIONAL INCOME
Launch date (initial price)	May '64 50p	April '69 50p	Feb. '73 50p	Nov. '73 50p	May '85 50p
Price of income units at 10th June 1987	588.5p x d	457.2p x d	272.3p	332.4p	70.5p
Estimated current gross yield	3.92%	4.12%	4.39%	4.19%	4.31%
Rise in Fund offer price since launch	+1077.0%	+814.4%	+444.6%	+584.8%	+471.0%
% rise in FT All Share Index over same period	+948.4%	+586.8%	+477.4%	+549.8%	+77.2%
Distribution dates	15 January 15 July	31 January 31 July	31 March 30 September	1 May 1 November	1 June 1 December
Trustee	Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited	Dydebank Bank Plc	Dydebank Bank Plc	Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited	Lloyds Bank Plc

Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. The difference between the "offer" price (at which you buy units) and the "bid" price (at which you sell) is normally 5%. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value — currently 1% (except International Income, which is 1% plus VAT) is deducted from gross income. Income is distributed on the appropriate dates net of basic rate tax. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for sale or purchase will be due for settlement 2 to 3 weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request. All the Funds are wider-range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, M&G House, Victoria Road, Chelmsford CM1 1FB. Tel: (0245) 266266. Advisory Services: 01-626 4588.

FROM £2,500

Minimum investment in any one Fund: £200. Starting exactly how much you own and the settlement date. Your cash will follow shortly.

PLEASE INVEST a total of £ (minimum £2,500) in income units of the following Funds, divided as indicated, at the price ruling on receipt of this application. (If no split is indicated, your investment will be spread equally between the five Funds.) Minimum £500 in any one Fund.

DIVIDEND HIGH INCOME CONVERSION INCOME EXTRA YIELD INTERNATIONAL INCOME

£ £ £ £ £

SIGNATURE

DATE

Registered in England No. 20778. Reg. Office: Three Quay, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

THE M&G GROUP

FAMILY MONEY/5

How stockbroking has gone popular

INVESTMENT

Stockbrokers are an arcane breed, or so they are often perceived. The image of the stockbroker world is that it lies beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, behind closed doors to which the only passwords are wealth and good connections.

In the past, there have been some truths in this. Certainly, firms did not tout for business. New clients came through recommendation, either personal or professional, and they almost always brought existing portfolios.

Although this is still the case to a large extent, the field is opening up. Big Bang has helped to create a more competitive environment, with the result that firms are beginning to publicize themselves more widely.

Meanwhile, recent privatization issues have broadened interest in stocks and shares. At the same time, the increase in home ownership has meant that more people are inheriting property they do not need for themselves, and hence are acquiring sizeable sums of money to invest.

But it is not necessary to have substantial wealth to gain the entrée to stockbroker services. If simple dealing

with no advice given is the lowest rung on the ladder, the next step up is unit trust portfolio management. In some cases, there may be no specific minimum for this, but £10,000 is probably a good working figure to achieve a reasonable spread.

Direct investment in shares represents the next step up again. Here, opinions differ as to how much money is needed to put together a sensibly balanced portfolio. Some services require you to invest £50,000 or even £100,000, while others, such as Laing & Cruickshank, set the minimum at £25,000.

Stockbroking services fall into two main categories.

If the management is on a discretionary basis, all the decisions will be made by the broker, with the client informed after the event, although his general require-

The final say is the client's

ments will be taken into account. With an advisory service, the broker will offer suggestions, but the client has the final say.

Advisory services are generally the upper end of the market, the realm of "must ring my broker and get him to



Mark Powell: 20 letters a day. Right: the guide booklet

buy me some shares in company X". Because contact and discussion are required for every sale and every purchase, the fees tend to be higher and the minimum account may also be larger.

Discretionary management is more broad-and-better business, perhaps, but service is still personalized, in that the portfolio will be tailored to the client's needs and objectives. It is also more convenient for those who lack the time to follow the market themselves and prefer to leave it all in the hands of the experts.

For anyone who is seeking a stockbroker's services, the first question is which firm to



firms will require a much larger sum than for a purely domestic portfolio. Hoare Govett sets a minimum of £100,000 in this case, against a basic figure of £50,000.

Others will provide worldwide coverage on smaller accounts, but the overseas portfolio is likely to be invested through unit trusts. Otherwise, the portfolio would be spread too thinly over every market to achieve an adequate spread of risk. For direct investment in foreign shares, it seems to be generally agreed that £100,000 is a working minimum.

Another field in which broking firms differ is that of non-Stock Exchange investments. Most of them will deal in unit trusts and offshore funds, but only some would handle, say, financial futures or traded options. Highly specialized areas, such as

Costs are an important issue

stamps or farmland, would find very few takers.

On the other hand, general financial advice is offered by a majority of firms, either in-house or through an associate. This would cover matters such as tax planning, pensions and school fees, all of which

can have a bearing on investment decisions.

Costs are clearly an important issue. Some firms operate on a commission-only basis, while others have lower rates for every transaction combined with an annual fee. Which method will prove cheaper will obviously depend on how actively the portfolio is managed, which in turn will be largely determined by the investor's objectives. As a rule, the more aggressive the strategy, the more transactions will arise.

The overriding criterion, however, should be that you feel at ease with your broker. After all, you are trusting him with your money. There are two elements involved.

First, there is the question of investment philosophy and attitude to risk. The client's wishes should be paramount here, but it obviously helps if both parties are in accord.

Secondly, the broker should be readily accessible. The usual practice with discretionary clients is to hold an initial meeting to discuss objectives, and thereafter to review the portfolio every six or 12 months, as well as providing regular valuations and notification of any transactions.

Liz Walkington

RETIRED?

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TT 12/8/87

'Compers' with better chances of winning

What are the chances of filling in a competition coupon and winning one of the major prizes, such as a car, a cruise or cash?

It is a matter of luck, of course. But combining luck with form study and advice does increase the chances. Those in the know will tell you that the same names appear on winning lists time and again.

Geoffrey Kemp, editor of *The Competitors Journal*, known to its regular readers as *CJ*, says: "As in most things, some are born to succeed. We've heard of one super-competer, who is reputed to have won seven cars in competitions last year."

A friend in Australia, who until a year ago had never entered competitions, won 1,000 Australian dollars with a cat food coupon. The "outdoors" cat - rescued by her small son after seeing it flung from a van - has since become the "indoor" cat.

Many entrants had the right solutions to that competition, but it was the tie-breaking slogan that decided the win. The lady in question has since won a washing machine, a holiday, a television set and many smaller prizes.

Slogans need not be clever or particularly original. A brief truism stood on its head that relates to the product could be a prize-winner.

CJ produces a section called

"Slogans" and another called "Solutions - Answers & Opinions" - and boasts that three out of five cars in a recent Tesco competition were won by its readers.

Mr Kemp says: "About one-third of our readers are retired



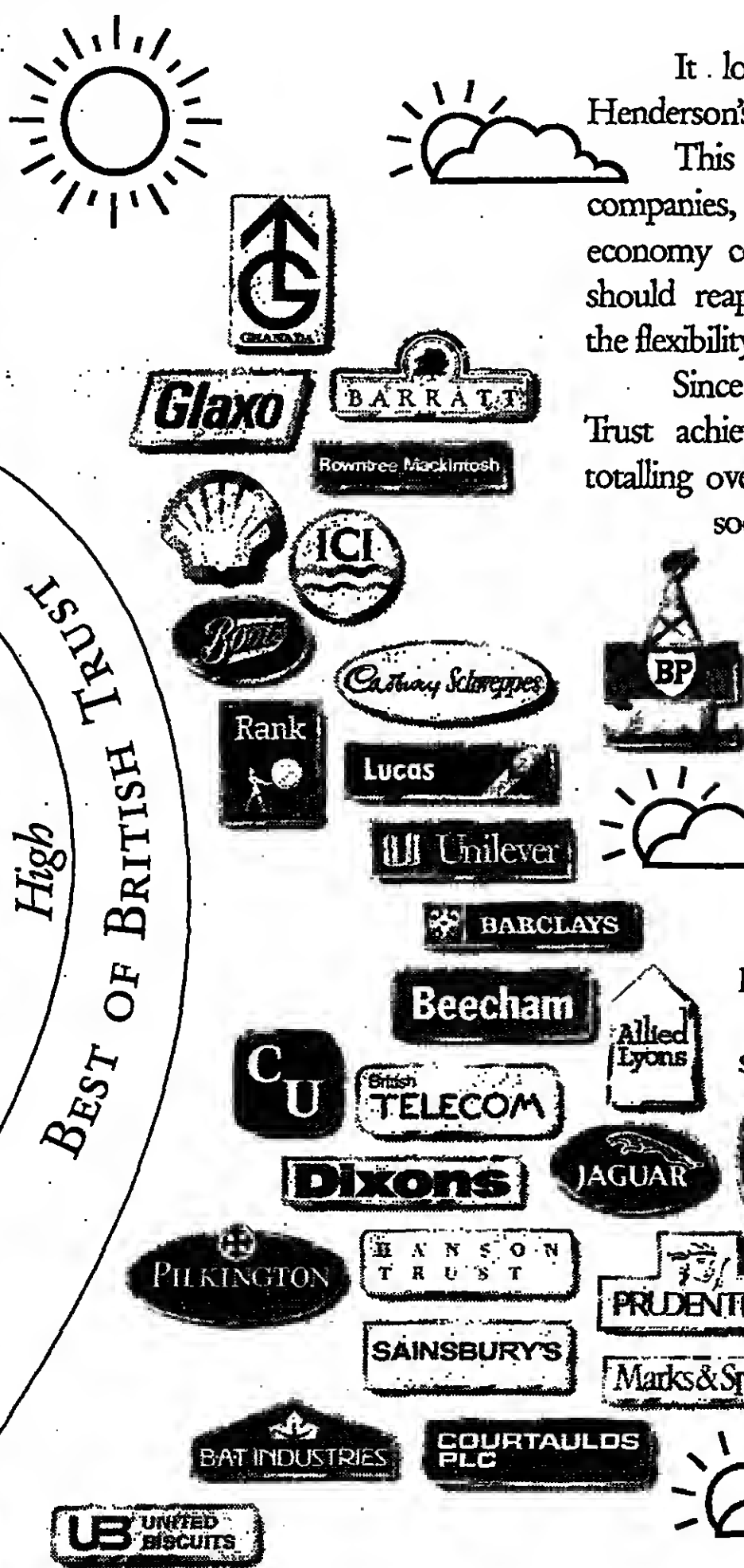
people. A third are between the ages of 30 and 65. The remainder are wives and mothers of young children."

Competitors come from all areas, walks of life and ages. Mr Kemp adds: "We've been pleased to notice that competers seem to be getting younger. To write good slogans and tie-breakers required for the majority of competitions, you need to be topical and trendy."

"The youngsters already show signs of having a fresh approach - just what's needed to win big prizes."

Arda Lacey

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Two
those
TAX

Two reasons to meet those July deadlines

TAX

There are important tax saving deadlines coming up in early July. So the moment to take action could be right now before it is too late.

Two of the planning points concern retirement annuities (self-employed pension plans). The other relates to capital gains tax planning for married couples.

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES: You can invest into a retirement annuity if you are self-employed, if you are a partner in a firm, or if you have earnings from an employment that is not covered by a pension scheme.

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Net relevant earnings basically mean your self-employed or partnership profits or your non-pensionable employment income.

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Premium deducted from earnings total

after, you can invest up to 17.5 per cent of your net relevant earnings into your pension every year; if you were born between 1914 and 1933 you can pay up to 20 per cent and if you are even older, higher levels can apply.

The tax relief works like this. If you paid a premium of £1,000 last year, this would have effectively reduced your earnings that were subject to tax by £1,000. You would therefore save income tax on that amount by anywhere between 29 per cent and 60 per cent, depending on your tax rate in 1986-87.

There is a very valuable facility allowing you to pay a premium in the course of one tax year and relate it back to the previous tax year.

This means you could pay a premium now in 1987-88 and then ask the taxman to treat this premium as if you had paid it before April 6, 1987, that is, in the tax year 1986-87.

You can sometimes relate premiums back two years. This possibility can arise where you go one complete year with no net relevant earnings.

For example, you could pay a premium now (1987-88) and because you had no net relevant earnings last year (1986-87), you could relate the premium back to the year before that (1985-86) and get the tax relief for that year.

It is, in fact, quite easy to accomplish. You simply pay the premium to the insurance company and ask the taxman to send you Form 43. On this form you tell him to treat the premium as if it had been paid in the previous year.

If you are taking out a new policy, you will also have to let him have form SEPC giving him the basic details of the policy.

July features in all this in two main ways.

First, by concession, the Inland Revenue should allow you to relate back to 1985-86 a premium you paid in 1986-87, so long as the election in writing is lodged with the taxman before July 6, 1987.

This is not a right and the taxman can refuse because strictly speaking you should have done all this before April 6, but the chances are he will accept it.

Interestingly, under the now defunct Finance Bill this possibility was enshrined in the legislation itself for the proposed personal pension plans.

Secondly, July 1 is the date most self-employed people should be paying their second instalment of Schedule D income tax for the tax year 1986-87. Although this is actually last year's tax bill, you could still reduce or even eliminate it.

The secret is to pay a premium into a retirement annuity before July 1 and make the election to have it back-dated to before April 6, 1987. Usually, telling the inspector of taxes that such a premium has been paid will be enough to allow you to withhold the appropriate amount of tax from the July payment until the relief is confirmed.

If you are a basic-rate taxpayer in both these years, you will save some extra tax with this ploy because your tax relief will be at the rate of 29 per cent rather than this year's lower 27 per cent.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SAVING: July 5, 1987, is the last date by which husbands and wives can elect for separate taxation of their capital gains for 1986-87. Sadly, this does not mean that a married couple can have two small gains exemptions of £6,300 for last year.

Losses can be carried forward

None the less, it can still help save tax in the long run by separating out each person's gains and losses in order to maximize the benefits of the exemption and any allowable losses.

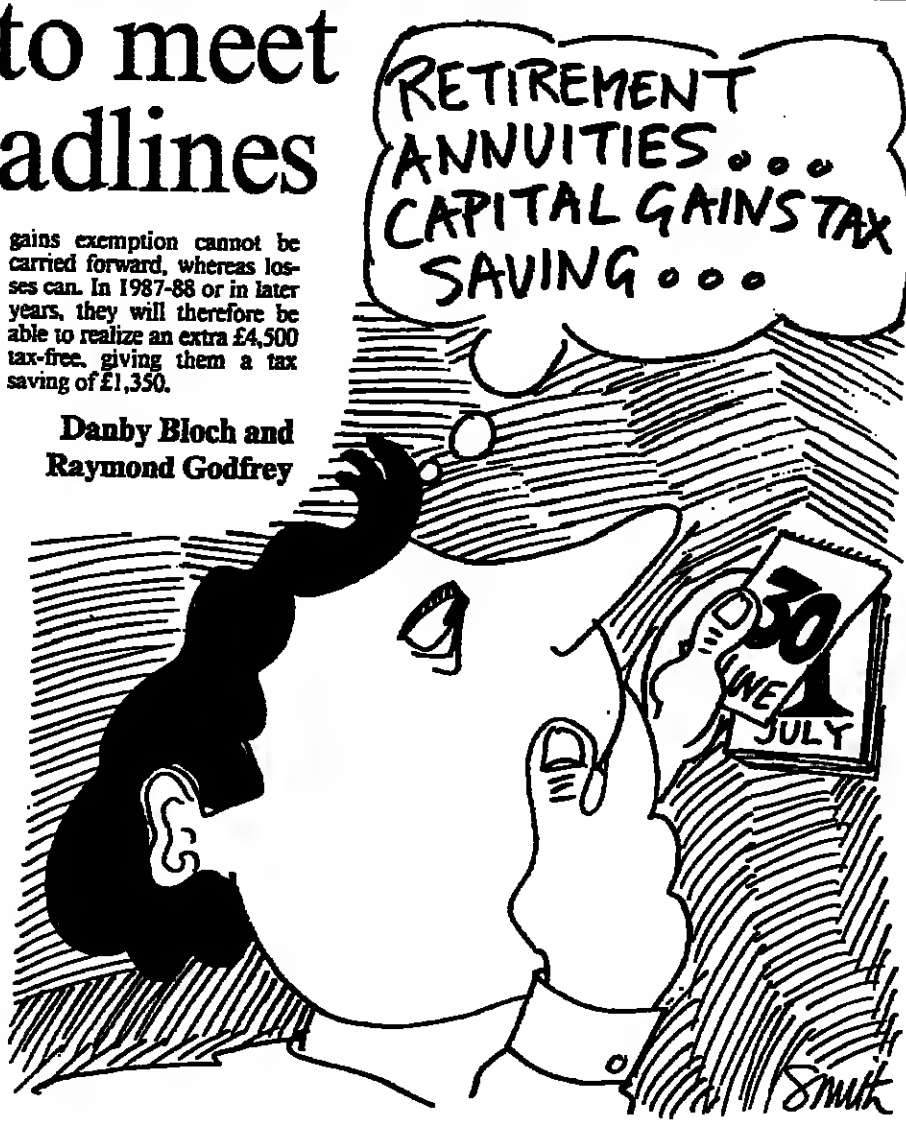
For instance, in 1986-87 Mary realized taxable gains of £5,000 while her husband James realized losses of £4,500. Under the normal taxation rules, Mary's gains would be aggregated with her husband's losses to arrive at a net gain of £500; in effect, £5,800 of the annual exemption would be lost.

Yet if they had chosen separate taxation, James could have carried forward his loss to future years, while Mary's gains would have been comfortably offset by the small gains exemption.

The point is that the small

gains exemption cannot be carried forward, whereas losses can. In 1987-88 or in later years, they will therefore be able to realize an extra £4,500 tax-free, giving them a tax saving of £1,350.

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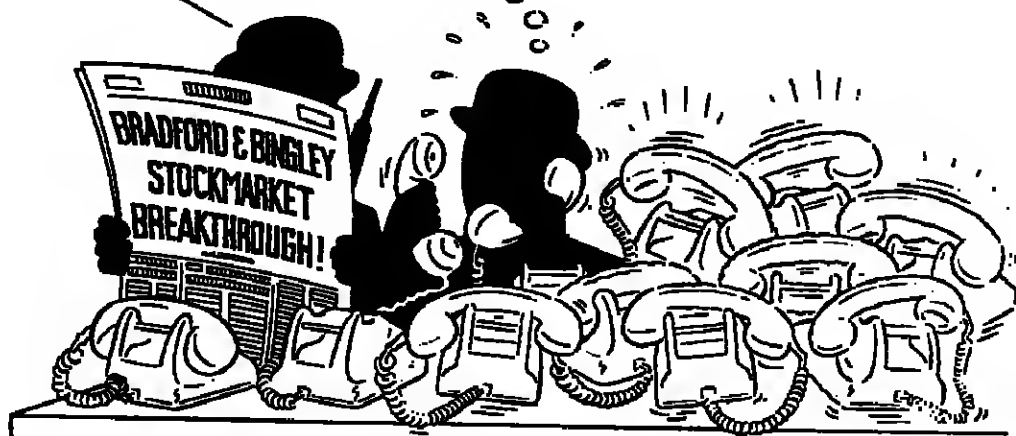
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June 13-19, 1987

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

The girl with the golden racket

Steffi Graf, 18 tomorrow, is already a tennis millionaire. Rex Bellamy pays tribute to the star of a new generation

What on earth do you buy as a birthday gift for a daughter, or a sister, who is a millionaire? Steffi Graf, 18 tomorrow, will not let the question bother her when she unwraps the goodies handed over by her parents, Heidi and Peter, and her younger brother Michael. On occasions like these, it is the thought that counts.

Equally important for Graf is her awareness that with this particular birthday, poised between the French and Wimbledon championships, she qualifies for a vote and a driving licence. She can afford a decent car but need be in no hurry. In the money-mad environment of modern tennis, sponsors will line up to give her one. She will also win a few as tournament prizes.

Since April of last year, when she won a professional tournament for the first time, Graf has won 92 of 95 singles matches. She also had match points in two of the three matches she lost: to Hana Mandlikova and (twice) Martina Navratilova. Nobody has beaten her since November. This year she has won 39 matches, the last of them her first singles final in a grand slam tournament: the French championships.

Her prize money made her a dollar millionaire in March when, in consecutive matches at Key Biscayne in Florida, she beat Navratilova and Chris Evert. They won a total of only eight games and neither lasted an hour. This year she has won about \$335,000 to raise her career earnings to almost \$840,000. Give her take a few hundred thousand, the figure can be doubled because of endorsement contracts and other business deals.

She has become the hottest property in tennis. Scores of entrepreneurs want to "help" her, thousands of acquaintances want to be friends, and millions of strangers want to be acquaintances. She has been winning everything except privacy — and there will be little enough of that when she steps later this month on to the Wimbledon grass (the surface with which she is least familiar and least at ease).

Her father, a complex and



High sights: "A more accomplished all-round game, a naturally good mover, mental and physical resilience... she has the genuine champion's knack of playing big points supremely well — giving nothing, taking everything"

somewhat eccentric man, is her manager and business adviser but leans on the expertise of Advantage International, a Washington-based management company. Peter Graf is sometimes asked whether, like Boris Becker, his daughter will eventually settle in the tax haven of Monte Carlo.

His answer, to the effect that the family will always live in Germany and pay German taxes, does more for Graf's domestic popularity than for Becker's. In fairness to Becker, there is more to Monte Carlo than tax benefits. The place is so sated with rich celebrities that he can wander about freely, without being lionized as he tends to be in Germany.

But Becker's base in Monte Carlo — plus his bad-tempered defeat in the Australian championships, the break with his coach, and his failure to compete in the German championships — contributed to a slight decline in his relative popularity. German colleagues suggest that Graf would now be level in the ratings, if there were any.

The extraordinary thing is that these two have been closely linked since childhood because they were brought up only 10 miles apart, in Rhineland villages typical of Baden-Württemberg, and have similar family and tennis backgrounds. Whereas Becker has moved to the Mediterranean, the Graf have had a new house built at Brühl, and are hoping to install three courts — clay, hard, and grass — in a meadow behind it. The idea is that whatever the challenge, immediately ahead of her, Graf will be able to practise at home.

Her parents are anxious to ensure a fair deal for Michael, the younger brother of this international celebrity. So far as it is still possible, they want to get both children the same attention. Michael goes to some of his sister's tournaments. But Peter Graf has begun to spend more time at home with his son.

The combined roles of father, coach and manager were too much for a man who also had a wife and a son to think about. So some of the business was handed over to Advantage International and, last November, the coaching was entrusted to a former Czechoslovak Davis Cup player, Pavel Slozil.

Peter Graf and Slozil talked it over last July, in Prague, during the world team championships for the Federation Cup. Slozil, who is aged 31, was still playing the circuit, but his ranking was declining. He decided to put his competitive career behind him and agreed terms with Graf for a one-year deal. It made sense. Graf is mature for her age and Slozil is a sound man with a sense of humour — and a daughter of his own. He finds his new charge a tiring and competitively tough practice partner.

Graf was runner-up to Navratilova in the Virginia Slims championships in New York last November. Her father then decided that, although she wanted to compete in the Australian championships in January, she should take two months off. In December the family spent more than two weeks in the Canary Islands, and for most of that holiday tennis was banned. Peter Graf knows the

importance of getting away from tennis.

Graf took up the game at the age of four, when her father, who was running a tennis school, gave her a sawn-off racket. She has been playing almost full-time since she was 13. "My father has been great — planning, not letting me play too many tournaments, making me rest in between," she says.

"I have five unbelievable months behind me. Every tournament I've played, I've won. There are four grand slam tournaments, and every one is important. But Paris was the biggest for me, the first I wanted to win, and I think it will always be the one I like most. I never thought I would do it at 17."

Next stop Wimbledon, where she reached the last 16 in 1984 and 1985 but, because of illness, did not compete last year. "I was disappointed, because I was playing well and was excited about playing there. When I was 15 I was already in the last 16, so I'm not too bad on grass. But I need to play much more on grass, to work on it. You have to play a totally different game — be more aggressive. I have to go in a lot more. My approach has to get better. Also my volleying. But the longer the tournament goes, the better for me. The courts are going to wear down a bit."

Graf's service and her forecourt game are already far better than they were a year or so ago, partly because she has matured physically. In addition she has a sounder and more versatile backhand: heavily sliced, usually, but sometimes top-spin. The forehand remains her sharpest weapon.

She has improved so much that Navratilova recently decided the racket might be the key, and switched to Graf's Dunlop. We need attach no importance to that. Players dissatisfied with their form often suspect that a different racket might be the remedy. It's all in the mind.

Graf is a friendly, charming, unaffected lass from a disciplined family background. All that should help her now. She has romped to the top because she has matured physically and competitively, because she now has a more accomplished all-round game, because she is a naturally good mover, and because of her mental and physical resilience. She has the genuine champion's knack of playing the big points supremely well — giving nothing, taking everything.

Evert has often described Graf as, mentally, the toughest youngster to emerge since the prime of Tracy Austin. After Graf's tour de force at Key Biscayne in March, a former

Canadian Davis Cup player, Don Fontana, described her ultimate win over Evert as "the best display of base-line power I have seen since Maureen Connolly."

Let us take that analogy further, in the words of Teddy Tining, whose memory goes back to Suzanne Lenglen and the 1920s: "Steffi is not as good as Maureen was at the same age, which is more or less when she won Wimbledon. Maureen was maybe a year or 18 months more mature. Steffi would not have beaten the great volleyers Maureen beat, because she doesn't know how to lob yet."

But they are very similar in manner and mannerisms. The walk is exactly the same — and the manner in which Steffi dismisses what she has done and moves on. She knows exactly where she is going. She also has the same look of disdain for her opponents — and has a miles better service than Maureen had. Only Hana Mandlikova has ever dared to serve aces against Martina, as Steffi can. I think her backhand is going to be much more of a weapon on grass than most people think.

The only German to win the women's singles at Wimbledon was Cilly Aussem, who beat her compatriot Hilde Krahwinkel in the 1931 final. That year Aussem also won the French title, as Graf did a week ago. The last German to reach the Wimbledon final was the same Krahwinkel (by then Mrs Spiering) in 1936.

Graf has already become the youngest player to win the French women's title. She beat Navratilova in a final that turned the clock back to 1973, when there was a similar gap (more than 12 years) between the finalists: Margaret Court and Evert. And let us not forget that in a semi-final of this year's Italian championship, Navratilova was beaten by Graf's most exciting contemporary, Gabriela Sabatini.

The stern Evert-Navratilova era is ending and the bubbling, puppyish Graf-Sabatini era is beginning. The over-30s concede that the change is good for the game and may, indeed, be overdue. And what attractive, refreshing tennis the two teenagers play, whether in singles or as partners — in doubles.

Had Pat Cash been on the spot for the respective singles finals in Rome and Paris, he might have regretted his disparaging comments about women's tennis published earlier this week. The Graf-Sabatini and Graf-Navratilova finals were far better value for money than

the corresponding men's matches.

Cash admitted that the leading ladies deserved their prize money. His argument that the rank and file of women's tennis were overpaid, by comparison with the men, was justified. It was a different story in the early years of open competition, when the women were given a raw deal. At any other time of year, Cash's comments would have been

dismissed as male chauvinist claptrap. Nobody would have taken any notice. But in these pre-Wimbledon weeks every bit of trivia is exaggerated.

For the moment I prefer to picture Graf unwrapping her birthday presents in the presence of just a few spectators — among them Ben the Boxer and Max the German Shepherd, each soulfully eyeballing her with the question: "What's in it for me?"

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RAPID ROAD TO THE FRONT RANK



Steffi Graf in action: the forehand is her sharpest weapon

- 1986: Born June 14 at Brühl, West Germany.
- 1982: Achieved year-end world ranking of 214th.
- 1983: Rose to top 100 in rankings.
- 1984: Reached last 16 at Wimbledon.
- 1985: Runner-up to Chris Evert in German championships; last 16 of French and Wimbledon championships; semi-final of US championship.
- 1986: Won first professional tournament and beat

- Evert and Martina Navratilova for the first time.
- May: Won German championship before 17th birthday; had a match point against Hana Mandlikova in French championship and three match points against Navratilova in the US championship.
- Rose to number 2, behind Navratilova, in the March rankings. So far unbeaten after seven tournaments and 39 singles matches.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL

Basking on the battlements

A taste of German hospitality of the grandest kind, as Michael Watkins goes castle-hopping

Düsseldorf surprised me, but only once, and then fleetingly. It seemed a pragmatic city, self-possessed and ticking dutifully to a clockwork way that left nothing to chance. Everything was where it should be: Gucci was a step from Cartier, just around the corner from that divine little chocolate shop; the mandatory Henry Moore reclined in Steigenberger Park.

There were lots of notices telling you not to do things. Trees were tags, like refugee children, informing you who they were: "Fächerblattbaum - ginkgo biloba", and the Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen art gallery exhibited sophisticated jokes like Andy Warhol's canvas of a Campbell's soup can. There was such an aching sense of inevitability that I became quite anxious to witness, at Flörschstrasse subway, humankind offer themselves - with a meekness almost allegorical - to the downward escalator. Then I saw her.

A girl. More a woman, really - about 35 and travelling in a westerly direction.

Echoing with the clash of swords and wills

along Bolkerstrasse when, for no reason that I could fathom, she turned six consecutively unofficial cartwheels on the pavement. Pedestrians politely applauded, she bowed modestly and Düsseldorf continued on its predetermined axis.

But I wasn't there to theorize. I was there to have a good time. And Germans, as we all know, have ways of making us enjoy ourselves. In this case they succeeded memorably. For I was castle-hopping, a comparatively new sport and one I recommend. It's the usual story: if you are a von Fürstenberg with four kids and a whopping great schloss to support, you either open a zoo or take in PGs. So, a couple of hours' drive from Düsseldorf, I crossed the drawbridge leading to the inner courtyard of Wasserburg.

Anholt, which has been sitting on the marshes of Westphalia since the 12th century.

It was enclosed within a vast moat, formalized with symmetrical, Versailles-like gardens and statuary.

My room, a one-time servant's attic, was small and only a cootillionist could benefit from the shower. Yet these deprivations were overcompensated by breakfasting on a moated terrace and the freedom of the castle's collection which included Rembrandt, Murillo and Brueghel.

My second night proved a stark contrast for, if poetry took a hand in Wasserburg's tranquillity, Burg Schnellenberg was forged upon an anvil of steel, its position unassailable, its brutal walls a couple of metres thick. It echoed with the clash of swords and the clash of wills; it was impregnated with intrigue and uneasy spirits. When I went to bed I couldn't decide whether my door clunked with a Rolls-Royce clunk or the doomed thud of a dungeon portcullis.

It was a boastful, bully-boy of a castle, built to suppress rather than sustain; instead of Rembrandts and Murillos, its corridors were hung with suits of armour and wicked halberds. The von Fürstenberg fire flew from the battlements, clawed by the wind, and my bathroom was large enough to stable the entire cavalry before the Sack of Magdeburg. The dinner venison was served beneath a silver cover which could have held the head of John the Baptist.

I made my way next to Schloss Waldeck on the Edersee, where Barnes Wallis's dam-busters bombed their way to glory. It was majestic, high and mighty; yet it had been demeaned by traosforlog it into a Disneyland castle with conducted torture-chamber tours, medieval banquets and serving wenches.

Castles came and castles went. There was Schloss Fürstenhof, a former summer residence of King Louis I of Bavaria; Schloss Steinburg, with a grand view of Würzburg; there were miles of

verdant landscape, almost too exuberant - to the way of illustrated coffee-table books that have gone over the top.

At Burg Hornberg, castle of the Ritters Götz von Berlichingen since 1517, I lunched with the direct descendant of the unbroken line and, when we discovered that we shared the same year of birth, he opened a bottle of wine from his vineyard.

Eventually, with a twist and a turn on the way, I came to Rothenburg ob der Tauber which I had planned to dislike, yet came to venerate. The publicists had performed their usual disservice: "Jewel of the Middle Ages". A glutinous perfection clung to the place, but one had to come round to dislike Rothenburg: would have been an act of emotional vandalism. It was preserved within its wall, a more or less intact medieval town of 12,000 souls; an open-air museum, if you like, but with what exquisite exhibits!

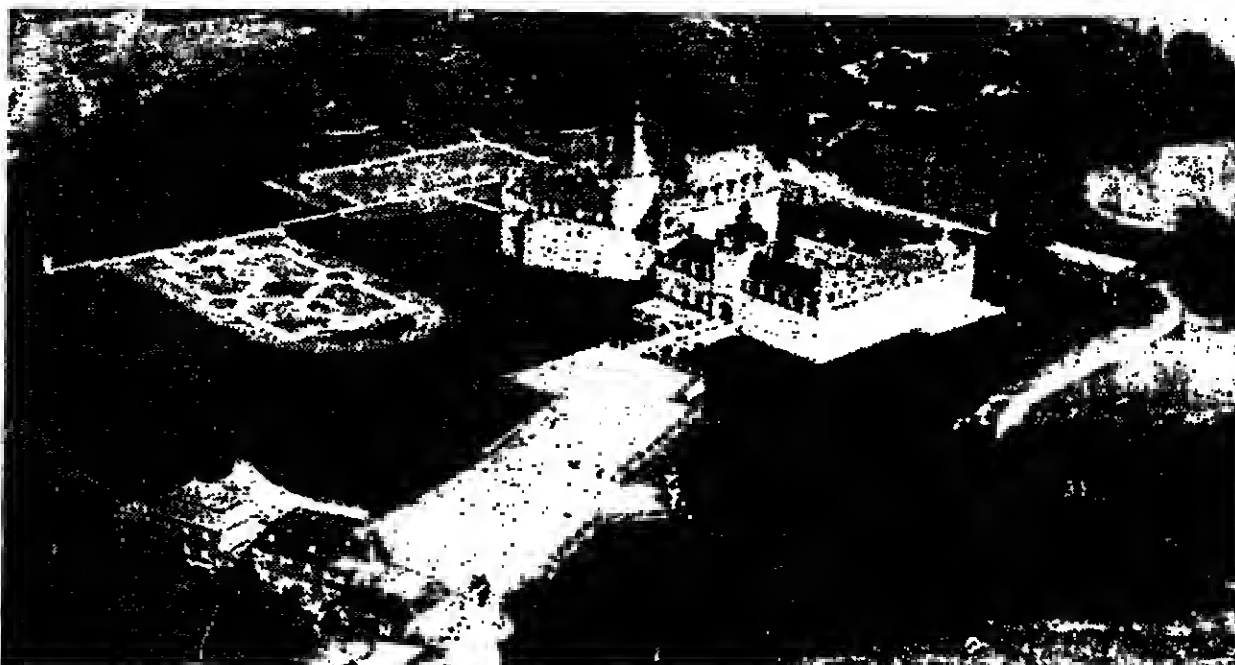
At Rothenburg I ran out of castles, putting my head down at the Hotel Eisenhut, whose manager greeted me with a

Miles of verdant landscape, almost too exuberant

click of his heels, a curt bow from the waist, as if he were challenging me to a duel. The town's passages teemed with extras from a production of *The Mikado*, or so it seemed, for the Japanese had bowed their way into town.

These gentlemen of Japan were a dimly-outlined contrast to the solid, blown-bellied burghers of Rothenburg, who did nothing to disguise the convexity of their fronts. They did not suck them in; far from it.

These gentlemen of Japan were a dimly-outlined contrast to the solid, blown-bellied burghers of Rothenburg, who did nothing to disguise the convexity of their fronts. They did not suck them in; far from it.



Stone grandeur: Wasserburg castle and grounds (above) and (right) the old forge and tower gate in Rothenburg



TRAVEL NOTES

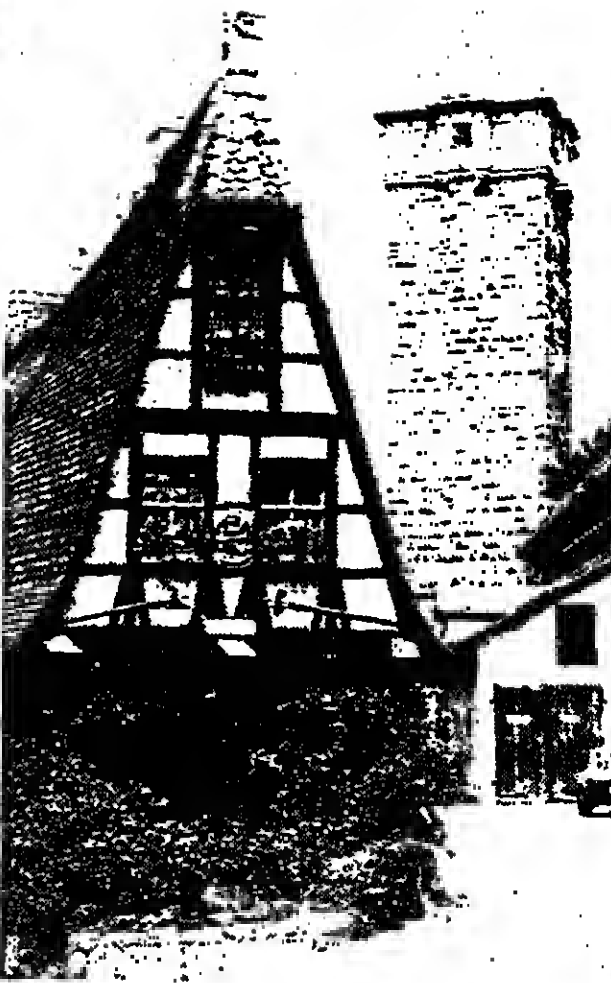
Castle prices vary, but Parkhotel Wasserburg Anholt is indicative of general rates: double room with bath and shower £37-£54 inclusive of tax and service. Full board £14 extra per person; half-board £10 for stays of three days or longer. Hotel Eisenhut in Rothenburg: double rooms £55-£77 includes taxes, service and breakfast. Inclusive castle holidays are offered by GTF Tours, 184 Kensington Church Street, London W8 4DP (01-229 2474). The journey described, taking five days and four nights, started at Düsseldorf airport, finishing at Frankfurt, covering 1,268 kilometres.

in 1631 in which the mayor drained a 34-litre tankard of Franconian wine in one without throwing up over his shoes, thus saving hostages from an untimely end at the hands of an occupying general named Tilly.

It is immaterial whether the legend is true or half-true; the town was built upon foundations of legend, and upon legend it survives. Yet Rothenburg is rich in tangible certainties as well: the Judenzahaus (Jew's Dance House), Siebersturm, Spitalviertel. And the holy certainty of St Jacob's Kirche, pure German Gothic artistry con-

taining two most lovely altars - one by Friedrich Herlin, the other by Riemenschneider, both of the 15th century.

In one of these, the Holy Blood Altar, it is believed that three drops of Christ's blood are gathered in a capsule in the cross; and this, to a moment, led me to wonder if my kind of veneration was good enough for Rothenburg. Amid such splendour and sanctity, did I detect the merest whiff of self-love? In this micro-second of my fall from grace, a most impious visioo danced before my eyes: of a cartwheeling girl upon the pure pavements of Rothenburg.



TRAVEL NEWS

High time for skiing

Ski buffs will be able to limber up for winter at one of the summer "clinics" being run at Times by Ali Ross, the guru of Channel 4's *How We Learned To Ski*.

The week-long high-altitude courses, bookable through Ski Supertravel (01-584 5060), run throughout July and August on the Grand Monte glacier. The base is the two-star Hotel Lo Terrachu, where a week's half-board accommodation costs £239, and the course fee is £95, excluding lift pass (about £65 for six days).

Medical warning

Spanish bureaucracy is causing problems for British holidaymakers who are being made to pay for medical treatment. To qualify for free treatment, visitors have to take their form E111 (obtainable from DHSS offices) to the local social security office on arrival in their Spanish resort, where it is stamped and vouchers for treatment are issued.

Many Britons are unaware of the system and the DHSS is handling about 4,000 claims for refunds, which seem unlikely to be granted because the correct procedure was not followed. The Association of British Travel Agents is urging the Spanish authorities to adopt a simpler system where vouchers would also be available at airport offices or through tour operators.

The clean-air lobby has won another victory with the decision by Britannia Airways and its sister company Portair Holidays (01-388 5111) to operate a weekly flight from Gatwick to Tenerife every Sunday next winter exclusively for non-smokers.

A new G force

Visitors to Scotland who want to immerse themselves in Gaelic culture will welcome a new project being mounted in Skye and Lochalsh this summer, backed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board (0463 234171). Called "Blasdan Iar" (A Taste of the West), it includes Gaelic entertainment in hotels throughout the area, distribution of a chart on the region's culture and the introduction of a "G" symbol to denote tourist accommodation where Gaelic is spoken.

Philip Ray

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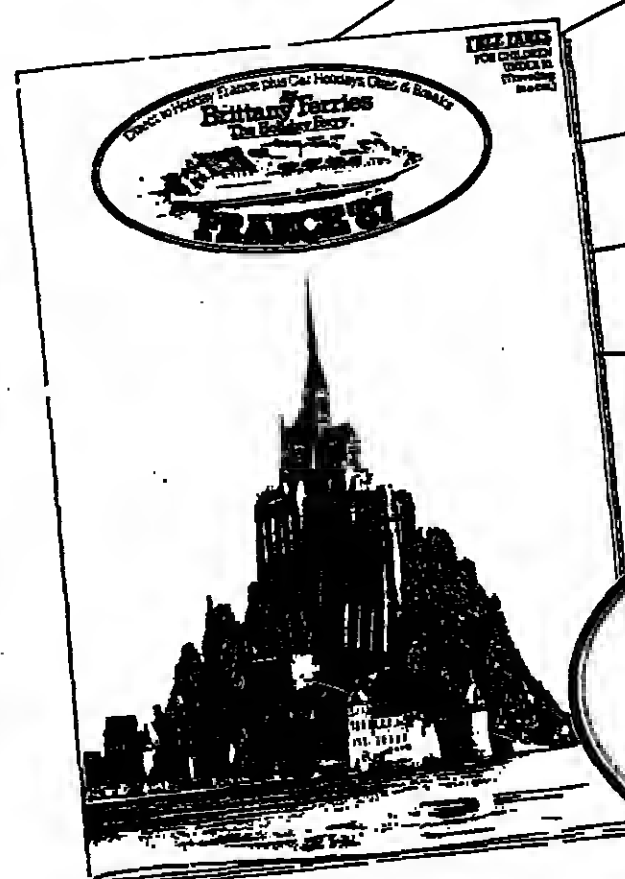
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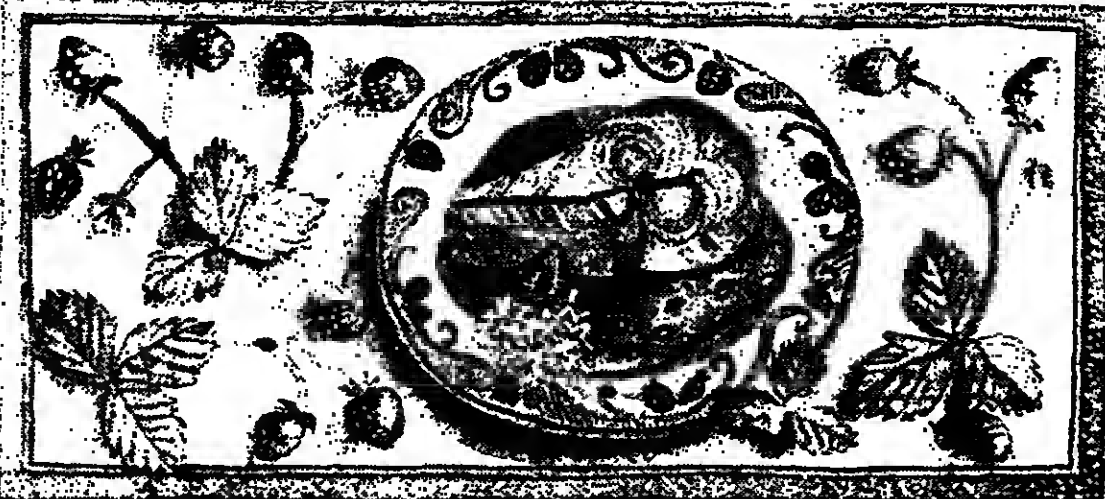
PING
and new lines
on fish fans

THE TIMES COOK

Light, ripe and bright as a berry

With the English strawberry season of mellow fruitfulness upon us, Lynda Brown gives some unusual and mouth-watering recipes to try

Dana Leaden



Year-round strawberries flown half-way across the world have taken away the magic, but not the charm. Of our own *fruits anglaises*, a name coined by the French when English growers first succeeded in breeding the modern large fruited strawberry, in the early 19th century.

To compete with the onslaught, new advances in horticultural technology are now enabling some British growers to extend the season, but for most of them, it is still short and frenetic. Peter Vincent, chairman of the British Summer Fruits Association, expects a very good crop this year, beginning next week and peaking in early July, so why not fly the flag with a little post-election indulgence?

Strawberries, sugar, cream: the perfect trio. But also strawberry vinaigrette, strawberry salads with cucumber, lettuce or young spinach leaves — in fact, strawberries throughout the meal. This strawberry soup, for example, makes a simple and refreshing first course on a warm summer's evening.

Strawberry and basil consommé

Serves 4

450gm/1lb fresh ripe strawberries

approx 2 glasses of red wine

1-2 tbs sugar

1-2 tsp finely chopped basil

mineral water

ice-cubes

Purée the strawberries, keeping a few in one side, and sieve to remove the seeds if you find them disagreeable. Dilute the purée with wine and mineral water in the proportion of about 2:1 until the soup is the consistency of single cream. The exact proportions are not important — be guided by your own taste. Add enough sugar to bring out the flavour of the fruit without making it too sweet. Stir in the reserved berries chopped into bite-sized pieces, and chill until required. Add the basil just before serving, again to taste, and serve in soup cups with an ice-cube in each dish.

Modern chefs partner strawberries with salmon, good to look at and good to eat. This dish owes its origin to Betty Saville, who runs one of the best restaurants in Yorkshire, the Weavers Shed, in Golear near Huddersfield.

Salmon with strawberry and caper sauce

Serves 4

4 salmon steaks

450g/1lb fresh ripe strawberries

20-30g/1-1oz butter

generous tbs capers, washed

2-4tbs cream

pinch of sugar (optional)

Poach, bake, steam or grill the steaks in whichever way you prefer, until just cooked, remove the skin and keep warm on four hot plates.

Purée the strawberries, keeping two back for garnish, and sieve to remove the seeds. Transfer to a wideish pan, bring to the boil and cook a

little to reduce if necessary. Otherwise, simply stir in the butter and capers, followed by cream. Make any adjustments necessary, including a pinch of sugar if the strawberries were on the thin side, and spoon around the salmon. Decorate each plate with white rice garnished with half a strawberry. Try the sauce also with trout.

With freezers solving storage problems, recent years have seen a crop of fresher-tasting, less-sugary

preserves, made in a fraction of the time of traditional counterparts. The flavour and quality of the fruit you use critical for the best results. These preserves do not freeze rock hard. How soft they remain depends on the amount of sugar used.

Most recipes call for Certo pectin stock, but do have a go instead with agar, a dried seaweed preparation available from health-food shops.

Easy strawberry jam

Makes two small pots

225g/8oz ripe, perfect strawberries

120g/4oz sugar

1 tsp lemon juice

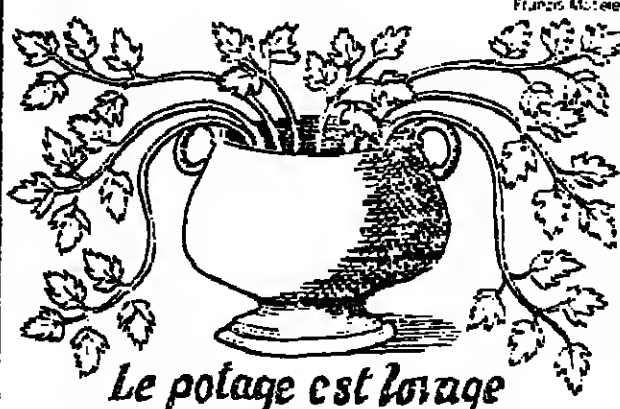
1 tbs agar, dissolved in 6tbs water

Mash the strawberries with the sugar to a pulp using a fork or potato masher, add the lemon juice and stir until the sugar has dissolved. You should get about 225ml/1/2pt. Put the water into a small pan, sprinkle on the agar, and bring to a gentle boil, stirring constantly. Cook gently for two minutes until it becomes a clear viscous liquid. Turn off the heat, and incorporate a little of the strawberry mixture, making sure to mix well. Tip in the rest, stir and pour into pots to set. Cover when cool and either keep in the fridge for a couple of weeks or in the freezer. This produces a light set. Adding another scant teaspoon of agar will give a correspondingly firmer set. Similarly, the amount of sugar can be altered.

The Bishop's strawberries

Still quite the best ending for strawberries. Melt a bar of good quality dark chocolate in a double boiler. Take your choicest berries and, using a fork, dip each in turn into the chocolate to come three-quarters of the way up its side, leaving a bright red rim around the top. Lay on a rack to dry. Serve piled high on a glass pedestal or in individual paper cases with the coffee or china tea. One small bar of chocolate should do a dozen or so strawberries.

EATING OUT



Rich pickings, wealthy ways

Jonathan Meades

samples refined rusticity, miles

from its true home

White's used to occupy the 12th-century Jew's House beneath Lincoln Cathedral. It has moved 120 miles south west by south to premises almost six centuries newer in the pretty north Wiltshire village of Cricklade, where buildings are not yet homogeneously of limestone as they are a couple of miles north, across the infant Thames in Gloucestershire.

This is a wealthy bit of England, wealthier than Lincoln certainly, and the owners must hope, an area better able to support a restaurant which, while it is not in the highest price bracket, is not cheap. It should do well.

Swindon, four miles away, is, as everyone knows, one of the boom towns of the M4 "corridor". It's also a gastronomic no-hoper, but the eating habits of the provinces are not easily changed. One eats out on Saturday, maybe Friday, and birthdays. On the Tuesday night I went to White's only two other tables were taken.

Colin White's cooking is shockingly of the standard it was in Lincoln, where I ate very well four years ago. He's a confident practitioner, his cooking is not much like anyone else's. He goes to for a refined rusticity, serves generous amounts and should appeal as much to gourmands as to gourmets.

I suspect that Mr White's heart lies in cooking the sort of dishes that are deemed "winter food" — game sautés, casseroles, cassoulet etc. Which is not to say that his summer dishes are in any way deficient, merely that they don't have the lightness which is (wrongly) considered appropriate at this time of year.

His love soup, though it is a seasonal product, makes no concession to alleged seasonal taste: it is potato-based, very warming, served with croûtons fried in butter and oil. The flavour of lovage — skin to a slightly acidic celery, say — is emphatic, and so is the quantity, a large tureen of it being left on the table. The other first course was even better: brains, deep fried in a good batter and served with a onion compote. Vegetables include turnips flavoured with cream, fondant carrots, potatoes cooked in a stock. Lamb cutlets are done with a peppery, herbed crust and duck is served with pineapple and a sauce that emphasises the bird's gaminess.

A "boudin blanc" confounds expectation by having no skin and being a "pudding" of veal and pork minced to a haggis-like texture and flavoured with egg white. It is served with a Madras sauce and deserves to be sampled by anyone possessed of culinary curiosity. White's gets its goat cheese from a farm just outside Cricklade and also serves a decent Single Gloucester. I wasn't keen on the house's pecan pie — but the chocolates and cakes served with coffee more than compensated for the one slip in an otherwise fine meal.

The dining room itself combines homeliness and elegance, the service is unforced and friendly, and the wine list is eclectic and sensible. It offers the 1985 red Meursault from Domaine de Latour — this gargantuan of spice is a bargain at £15.

Altogether, two will pay round about £55-£60 for something pretty special.

White's, 93 High Street, Cricklade, Wiltshire (0793 751110). Open Tues to Sat 12.30-2pm and Mon to Sat 7.30-9.30pm. Closed Sun, and Mon lunch.

DRINK

When to whine at the wine waiter

There is an art to sending wine back and, I am ashamed to say, I have yet to acquire it. As soon as I realize that a confrontation with the wine waiter is inevitable and he clanks over to my table, weighed down with medals, chains, *tastevin* and his own importance, my blood starts to boil at the injustice of it all. Why should there nearly always be a loud, heated argument which ruins the evening, instead of a quiet, sensible discussion about an unloved bottle? My motto is, no matter how embarrassed or uncomfortable I feel, the bottle has to go back. For if I don't make the effort, who will?

It is not as if I lack the experience for this unpleasant

performance either. I have sent bottles back everywhere, from simple cafés through to grand, silver-service restaurants. My complaints have varied from the more common problems, such as corked bottles, through to rarer occurrences such as the label information not matching what is in the bottle. On one occasion I even found a beetle starting up at me from the bottom of my glass.

Over the years I have learnt that there are several golden rules in the art of acquiring a replacement bottle instantly. The first is never to lose your temper; simply pour the waiter a glass, state calmly, coherently and firmly what you feel is wrong, then ask the waiter

Never settle for second best when eating out, advises Jane MacQuitty

his opinion and make it clear that you want a replacement bottle. Any half-decent wine waiter, treated in this fashion, should give you a replacement immediately.

Beware, however, finding a bottle faulty when it is not. Corked bottles do not have bits of cork bobbing about in them from careless opening but reek of a horrible, mushroomy smell, while vinegary ones have an unpleasant scent that makes the nose twitch, and a palate that tastes like watered-down vinegar. Oxidized bottles are flat, lifeless and, if

white, are a suspiciously dark gold or even amber colour.

Cloudy, non star-bright bottles are almost always faulty whereas young wines with tiny bubbles could merely be showing their normal, youthful *perillance*. Any wine blessed with both *perillance*, a slight haze plus an odd, almost yeasty flavour could well be suffering from a second malolactic fermentation in-bottle and should be returned.

Ignore, incidentally, any small, sugar-like crystals at the bottom of a bottle or on the cork. These are harmless

tartrate crystals and will not affect the taste of the wine.

Perhaps the most common wine problem found today, even in the finest establishments, is the dirty glass, usually soiled by little more than a speck of detergent, which is all it takes to give the wine a horrid, fishy scent. Sniffing the glass first, before the waiter pours the wine, is therefore a sensible move, not an affectation.

Watch out, too, for bottles that are opened away from the table, and if in doubt, insist on the cork being removed in front of you. Not for nothing are those two-pronged corkscrews, that allow a cork to be re-inserted, called the "waiter's friend".

The vintage switch is a waiter's trick that is sometimes tried, so if you have ordered an '82 *crus bourgeois* claret and the poor '84 vintage is poured instead, you are legally entitled to send it back.

Above all, remember that it is you who is paying the bill, not the wine waiter. Any good restaurant will want your visit to be enjoyable and for you to return. So stick to your guns. If you think the wine is foul, say so, and refuse to be intimidated. You may even be pleasantly surprised. Dining with a large group last summer, I successfully sent back not just one, but four bottles of corked, musty Muscadet in a Parisian brasserie.

IN THE GARDEN

In praise of the humble weed

The gardener's enemy can be a friend, says Francesca Greenoak

Francesca Greenoak

Weeds are defined by the beholder. A plant is a weed if you do not value it either for use or beauty, or regard it merely as a hindrance to the growth of plants you want to grow. It is up to us, we don't have to accept hand-me-down ideas about weeds or to drench our gardens in weed-killers.

In those dreary weeks when

spring is long coming, I find the fresh growth of chickweed really welcome — it's not especially invasive if it doesn't seed. I pick a nice green clump, steam it lightly and eat it served with butter.

Later on in the year, I take out the weeds to promote other plants. As yet I have never used weed-killer in my garden. A clump of nettles growing well could be considered handsome — the conical scorch of chemical killers are always repulsive.

It is interesting to see how



A pest or just pretty? the germander speedwell

different gardens have different problem weeds. In my last London garden, the brown cigars of Japanese knotweed would reappear with extraordinary persistence while the dainty enchanter's nightshade would fill a bed given half a chance.

I see neither in my Hertfordshire garden where couch is the main enemy. If the soil round the couch is loosened, the long white root can be pulled up easily. Bindweed is another case where you have to delve gently to get the root, rightly known as devil's gut — this must be excoriated in the dustbin, not in the compost heap.

Weeding is an art. To enjoy it you must get to know the nature of your weeds. To understand about pulling at the stems of goosegrass or ivy-leaved speedwell is only part of the story; to capture the root as well you have to trowel the soil and pull gently. Hairy bittercress must come out as soon as the tiny rosettes appear, as it runs rapidly to seed if you so much as touch

WEEKEND TIPS

Plant out bedding species which you have hardened off.

● Use healthy non-flowering shoots of phlox and carnations as cuttings or layer them.

● Prune lilacs and brooms and other shrubs shortly after they have finished flowering.

● Take out the side shoots from tomato plants as they appear (except bush kinds).

GARDENS TO VISIT

Today

Dryad: The Dingle, Crundale, off D4323 from Haverfordwest, turn right opposite Boot and Shoe; plantsman's garden, roses, scree, herbaceous, shrubs, water garden, peacocks; nursery adjoining; daily except Tuesdays until October; 10am-6pm.

Perth and Kinross: Botrocks, Aberfeldy; walled garden, trees, shrubs and perennials; daily until October 18, 10am-6pm.

West Yorkshire: Harewood House, Harewood, 8 miles north of Leeds at junction A459 and A61; woodland garden,

lake, many flowering shrubs, bird garden; daily until end of October, 10am-dusk.

Tomorrow

Suffolk: Buckleham Hall, Buckleham, 6 miles south-east of Ipswich, off A1093; unusual plants, shrubs, trees, roses, water and woodland gardens; also open June 28; 2.30-6pm.

Hampshire: Croylands, Romsey, off A3057 Romsey-Stockbridge road, at Duke's Head; unusual trees, shrubs, plants; peacocks garden; also open June 17 and 21; 2-6pm.

London: Little Lodge, Watts Road, Thames Ditton, opposite florist after Glaze Hill Green; easy maintenance, shrubs, old roses, fragrant flowers, vegetables; 10am-6pm.



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THE HOLIDAY IMBIBER.

David's suitcases were so well-travelled they looked as though they were suffering from some rare skin disease. He tucked a copy of *France Soir* over them as the waiter approached. Ah, bliss... ordering a long glass of Ricard, knowing that here, at last, the perfect Pastis would arrive with the water decently iced, the glass sparkling clean.

Out in the bay a solitary local windsurfer practised diligently. On... go three yards... SPLASH. On again... four yards... SPLASH...

David took a sip, smiled, and looked at the sky.

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RICARD

RICARD

THE ARTS

Burnet gallops home an easy winner

Yoo could have gone to bed before it started. ITN's Harris Exit Poll got percentages almost right, though the earliest computer predictions underestimated the majority. On the basis of the campaign it had seemed that the comparatively untired leader had the advantage of his more seasoned rival, but on the night, the old warrior romped home. Yes,

TELEVISION

David Dimbleby might have won the campaign, but Sir Alastair Burnet won the election, leading from start to finish like Reference Point. The gimmickry was concentrated on one side, but authority and experience told.

Flipping between the channels ITN seemed, like the Tories, consistently a few seats ahead. Its results service was faster, and even more accurate — BBC got in a tizzy

over a misreported result from Sunderland South which appeared to show swing to Labour of almost 30 per cent. The BBC also seemed entranced by Peter Snow's technological toys, which were clearly fun to play with, but not frightfully illuminating.

Sir Alastair, meanwhile, was in his most brisk and informative vein: "That's the leafy part of Sheffield"; "The workers on the nuclear submarines have voted Tory"; "Dunfermline West — that's a seat the Tories may hope to win some day, with commuters crossing the Forth road bridge, but not this time."

He latched on to the principal question raised by this election very early in the night, indeed before a result was in: that however well the Tories were doing in England, they were in sore trouble in Scotland. "It's a matter of authority," he quite correctly pointed out, several times.

When he had worked on the *Glasgow Herald*, it had been a Conservative newspaper, but now even it was not telling him to vote Tory.

Election nights offer politics with a human face. There was nothing quite as moving as that occasion in 1970 when George Brown lost Belper, and nothing which produced the

One couldn't but admire Neil Kinnock's weary dignity — Sir Alastair found his "the most elegant explanation of failure" from a defeated leader since Hugh Gaitskell's. I am not sure that Mr Kinnock will relish the comparison, but it was meant as a compliment.

Those who deride politicians might be surprised by

our MPs would provide a better opposition than 41 in the last Parliament. Isobel Lindsey of the SNP observed that by voting Labour Scotland "had to accept everything that's thrown at them, or they've got to go for independence". Mrs Thatcher was "the authentic face of English nationalism".

Breakfast TV was quickly and analytically on the job. The magnitude of Labour's failure was now sinking in. Michael Meacher admitted — what he would never have said during the campaign — that living standards for a majority of people "had improved under the Tories by perhaps 20 per cent"; he added, somewhat forlornly, "give Mrs Thatcher enough rope and she will hang herself". Till now, she has used the rope for other purposes — to haul the upwardly mobile onto the Tory ship, and the Labour in knots. The two professors, King and Butler,

agreed that it could take a quarter of a century for opposition to the Conservatives to rally.

This may be a last election even for some who have not lost their seats, or had none to lose. Two old bruisers, Sir Robin Day and Denis Healey, may be among them. Sir Robin's speedy recovery about 4am, when David Dimbleby accused him of being asleep, suggests, however, that he will be with us a while yet.

"I've always suspected that God was a Conservative," said Mr St John-Stevens gazing over a smit Thames at Westminster. But it was raining in the North. Julia Somerville replied: "Well, God obviously doesn't believe in proportional representation." Let the last words, though, be with a commuter, at Victoria. "There's been too much of it on TV". Amen.

Allan Massie



A Max Miller of Seville: Leo Nucci sings at Covent Garden

Poor barber

a verve that swept all the cobwebs off the so familiar notes. Nucci, once reckoned a stodgy actor on stage, now lacks nothing in liveliness.

But inside the Barolo hushed the temperature dropped sharply. Domenico Timarchi, who has also been in this production before, is a routine Barolo using a platitude of stock gestures. The voice sounded rough and gruff and far too many of those consonants Rossini scored to allow the *buffo* to show off were swallowed back in the gullet. Panna Burchuladze certainly cuts a figure as Basilio — a very large figure, with voice to match. The Burchuladze bass could well be used to warn ships away from the rocks on a foggy night and there are uncomfortable traces of woodiness in the tone, but he indeed knows how to elicit the audience's support.

I am less sure that Lucia Valentini-Terrani does, great favourite though she may be at La Scala. Her Rosina makes no attempt to be a young girl out for a bit of sexual adventure, but instead looks like a very moderately merry widow. The voice was off colour for much of the evening, with one particularly excruciating note at the end of "Una voce" and some relentless mugging in "Contro un cor". If the Rondo is going to be sung then let it be sung properly. At this point the performance as a whole began to slump into broad slapstick and general mediocrity, with the dark side of Michael Hampe's original production disappearing entirely from view, except down there in the pit where Gabriele Ferro ended as expertly as he had begun.

John Higgins

own count rather than what we hear. That matters less with the new works because none of the choreographers has seemed particularly sensitive to music.

James Kudachka created *Paradise* to a specially made taped score by Michael Baker. It sounds like some kind of light machinery gone mad, although it slows towards the end when the ballet gets more solemn, in keeping with its would-be theme of the passage from life to death.

Avec Brains is set to the composer's collection of solo piano pieces Op 118. The choreography by Linda Rubin tries to echo the shifting moods, but consists largely of swirling, yearning and sometimes jumping. Now and again, in the faster solos, she gives a hint of a flair for dance arrangement, but the arm movements are mostly turn-

None of the ballets uses decor, but Nicholas Cornforth's lighting is proficient. On this week's evidence, Canada is not the home of great costume design.

John Percival

purpose (the play shows conclusively that Owen could never have written great poetry without the breathing space Craig Lockhart allowed) leads to his return to the futile and fatal fighting with guns.

The much more moving (and paradoxically more dramatic) second half consists of a reading of the letters Owen wrote to his mother from the front in the last few months before his death. The way in which he conveys his adamant hatred of the waste of war, together with enormous appreciation of the human solidarity of his comrades, and a loving pact towards his mother, leaves one awestruck by his humanity. It is desolating to think that these wonderfully vivid dispatches were only a kind of shorthand, and that Owen did not have time to write the richer poetry they promised. We are left with the difficult, daring poem "Strange Meeting", which Adrian Monahan, whose earlier readings of the poetry are disappointingly flat, speaks with an affecting simplicity.

H.E.

CONCERT

Visions born of conflict

Philharmonia/
Colin Davis
Festival Hall

Doubts still remain as to whether or not Vaughan Williams' Sixth Symphony, which was finished in 1944, and which the rare combination of the Philharmonia Orchestra and Sir Colin Davis performed in the second half of this concert, is a work about war. Certainly, it is too emotionally powerful to be regarded as anything purely abstract, and the feelings it most readily communicates are those born from conflict.

A vision from afar of a better life is glimpsed in the ethereal slowness of the Epilogue, for instance, while the second movement's Shostakovich-like obsessive stabbing rhythms are like gunfire heard in haunting slow motion, and the scherzo, far from being exhilarating, speaks pure savagery. These associations may be obvious, but they are not too obvious to be untrue, despite the composer's own protestations after the first performance.

Vaughan Williams would in any case have had no cause to argue with this powerful performance, which was characterized by rhythmic precision and vigour in the faster movements and by a fine sensitivity to the pace, shape, and internal balance of the slower ones.

Sir Colin's involvement was intimate, but nevertheless great in scale, in keeping with the universality of the music's message. And the technical quality of the Philharmonia's playing was always on a high level, if not quite immaculate everywhere.

In the first half, Radu Lupu was the soloist for Brahms's First Piano Concerto, a salutary work, perhaps, for election day, for here the two principal players, a orchestra and piano, achieve a mutually supportive coalition instead of vying for supremacy.

Disappointingly, Lupu seemed too willing to stay on neutral ground, and his playing rarely allowed the rhapsody of the piece to take flight.

Stephen Pettitt

● *The Image of London*, an exhibition at the Barbican from August 6 to October 18, embraces more than 250 paintings, prints and drawings of the city by artists from outside the British Isles between 1550 and 1920.

The 1987 Aldeburgh Festival, which began yesterday, is the eleventh since the death of Benjamin Britten, its founder. Oliver Knussen, one of the three artistic directors, tells Richard Morrison of the struggle to find a new identity

Life after Britten

Has the Aldeburgh Festival, 40 years old this summer, at last adjusted to existence without Benjamin Britten? In the decade since the composer's death, this prodigious musical flowering on the Suffolk coast has sometimes appeared to be losing its way. Unlike other ambitious festivals founded on small communities, finance has not been the main problem; rather, some sensed an inertia, a lack of identity inconceivable to the Britten era — a pointlessness.

"The festival has certainly gone through a transitional period," says Oliver Knussen — composer, conductor, tireless champion of new music and (since 1983) one of the three artistic directors at Aldeburgh. "When I started here it was still very much Peter Pears's baby, and it took a few years to work out exactly what one's role was supposed to be. Although Murray Perahia, Stuart Bedford and myself were ostensibly putting it together, there was a great deal of discussion involving Peter. This year there have been very few meetings, and they have all gone smoothly."

"Actually, that surprises me, because I don't think multiple directorships are usually a good idea. When I first went to Tanglewood, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's summer festival, it was run jointly by Bernstein, Ozawa and Guotier Sculler: you can imagine what fun that was."

Aldeburgh's main focus this year is on the 64-year-old American, Lukas Foss. He joins a distinguished roster of composers who have been lured to the festival since Knussen became involved: Lutoslawski, Takemitsu, Dutilleul and Henze among them. "We have this institution called the composer-in-residence — a grotesque term, I loathe it," says Knussen, who is himself composer-in-residence to the Philharmonia Orchestra ("yes, well, we won't go into that").

"Nevertheless, we are very interested in getting 'performing' composers to Aldeburgh. Foss is one of the great idiosyncratic Bach performers, and a conductor not just of new music but of things like Beethoven symphonies, which he does in a crazy but impressive way. As a composer he figures in nearly every textbook, because whenever he turned to some new approach — neoclassicism, serialism, improvisation, chance — he wrote pieces that have become classics. Yet his music is hardly played, because he's not regarded by the powers that be as important."

Besides Foss's presence, the festival includes a 50th birthday tribute to David Bedford, and a range of premieres from Elliott Carter to Henze. Knussen, however, senses a danger here, probably just as Britten did 30 years ago: "I tend to talk about Aldeburgh as though it's a new music festival, which of course it's not. It will stand or fall by how the mixture works, and by whether we can attract the public to try something different, when they are here primarily to attend something else. The trick is to keep the emphasis on 'the composer' without turning it into another Bayreuth; although, in the sense that Aldeburgh and Snape are physical monuments, it is Britten's Bayreuth."



Ringling the changes at Aldeburgh: Oliver Knussen, champion of new music

This year's "mixture" has been cunningly conceived — everything from raga to *The Rape of Lucretia* (which opened last night), with special emphasis on Britten's instrument, the piano. Besides Perahia's contribution, two great veterans will be playing: Nikita Magaloff and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, who celebrates his 95th birthday two days after his Aldeburgh recital. "We want to develop what you might call the Horszowski factor: inviting more of these great old legends to the festival," says Knussen.

Knussen, 35 this year, belongs to a generation that grew up "with Britten's music in our bloodstream. In fact you can almost date the pieces Britten wrote in the 1960s and 1970s by the ones I wrote just afterwards. This country's recent compositional burgeoning — which, without wanting to sound jingoistic, I would say is second to none in quality — is largely due to having a role-model like Britten to follow: someone who was very public, very efficient (some of us aren't, unfortunately) and able to fill that huge postwar vacuum and

shape everyone else's musical thinking." For Knussen, exposure to the Aldeburgh ethos came early. "My father then played in the English Opera Group. The double bass part in *Curlew River* was more or less written for him." Knussen used to go with him to Britten's rehearsals. "I was about 11 or 12, and musically very impressionable. I don't suppose I have ever really got over *Curlew River*, either harmonically or rhythmically. Mind you, no one knew what to make of it at first. I think some of the players thought Britten had lost his marbles."

In its heyday "Britten's Bayreuth" had an unpleasant facet: its vicious internal politics. Stories of eminent musicians who fell from grace being summarily escorted across the golf-course, never to set foot in Aldeburgh again, are commonplace. Presumably Knussen was too young to know much of this? "Actually, I think very few people did know anything about the politics at the time, and the less that is remembered now the better for the festival's future," he says firmly.

RECITAL

Touch of an old master

Mieczyslaw
Horszowski
Wigmore Hall

Politicians rise and fall; the extraordinary Mieczyslaw Horszowski really does seem to go on and on. How does the Polish pianist, 95 this month, manage to retain his physical zest and mental freshness? Some jaded pianists, only a quarter of his age, should be told.

He began with Liszt's transcription of Bach's A minor Prelude and Fugue for organ. (Older readers may recall that the same piece opened his London debut, in 1906.)

One sensed immediately a nobility in his playing; an integrity which cut through all the dubious idiomatic details. Of these, well, Horszowski's firm foot on the sustaining pedal through the Prelude's chord changes sounded odd: rather like listening to an organ voluntary while standing in the whispering gallery of St Paul's Cathedral.

But his superbly clear-headed performance of the early Beethoven sonata, Op 2 No 2, was stylistically near faultless. Here was some model delineation of inner parts, so that the ear was always directed towards the essential, and admirable projection of each movement's character.

The Rondo finale was particularly good: its *grazioso* marking has rarely been interpreted with such elegance. Horszowski's technique is still in remarkable shape, as a group of Chopin favourites demonstrated. The B flat minor Scherzo had its wobbly moments, but the conception never faltered, and the figuration of the A flat impromptu was delivered with a fine, skimming half-touch.

It was, though, when the veteran turned to child's play — Schumann's *Kinderszenen* — that the most magical moments came. His Horowitz-like elasticity in the opening number made one apprehensive, but it proved untypical. These miniatures were shaped with affection, rather than affection. Even *Träumerei* sounded compact and poignant, never maudlin.

Richard Morrison

room in Craig Lockhart Military Hospital, Edinburgh, where Lieutenant Wilfred Owen spent six months in 1917 convalescing from shell-shock. Though the only sounds are peaceable trains, not the monstrous anger of the guns, he is still at the front line. Adrian Monahan's youthful Owen, all pencil moustache, puttees and short back and sides, arranges his shaving implements into battalions and companies. The war is still being fought in his mind, and in those of the officer colleagues whose nightmares he dimly hears.

One of these is Siegfried Sassoon (unfortunately never seen), and it is he who teaches Owen the cutting edge of words. Poetry becomes Owen's way of fighting back, and in the last few scenes of the first part we see him growing into his vocation, and finding the strength not just to write but also to edit the hospital magazine (in which his verse is first published), found a Field Club, and teach in the local school.

The irony is that the recovery of strength through poetic



Night of passion: (from left) Frances Cuka, Robert Daws, Amanda Drewry, Eamonn Walker

search of about three different sitcoms.

The actors cope wonderfully well with material which, because it is conceived in terms of convenient types rather than individuals, must ultimately let them down.

Amanda Drewry, as the starved Hilary, does an outrageous song-and-dance routine to Marvin Gaye's "Sexual

Healing", and Eamonn Walker radiates sincerity and physical magnetism in the unfortunately stereotyped part of Joseph. The best acting of the evening, though, comes from Sally Jackson, who gives a performance of shining emotional integrity as Whatmough's long-suffering wife.

Harry Eyres

All the Arts of Hurting

The Man in the Moon

For the first part of Roger Stennett's one-hander, the cell-like state of the Man in the Moon becomes the spartan

THEATRE

A Night of Passion on Buttermoor Drive

New End Theatre,
Hampstead

Sunday night on an exclusive housing estate in greater suburbia: would-be TV presenter Hilary has invited two sets of unknown neighbours for an aphrodisiac dinner (lobster in rhinoceros horn and ginseng root sauce) designed to revive the flagging libido of her sour lefty cameraman boyfriend David. First to arrive in their impeccably Habitat habitat is a kind of white South African Penelope Keith called Rowena, who attracts a good deal of barbed flak from David until she reveals that she has run off with a black revolutionary poet. This contrived turn-around leads the play, whose first 20 minutes sparkle with some excellent one-liners, in

terminal difficulties. The appearance of the poet, Joseph, brings much earnest and not very enlightening discussion of South African oppression and fatally confuses the tone and the issue.

This is a shame, because the other set of neighbours, crassly prejudiced, upwardly mobile video dealer Whatmough Bryant (his real name is Brian Whatmough but he's reversed it for commercial advantage) and his homely wife Jane, have a good deal of comic potential. The mix of types, like Hilary's aphrodisiac sauce, fails to gel: the dinner party, as it follows its predictable course into would-be wife swapping, and the revelation of home truths (David, for all his ideals, is a shit, and Rowena is Penelope Keith after all) ceases to be believable. In fact one can't help thinking of what Lady Bracknell would have said: to invite one set of strange neighbours might be regarded as a misfortune, but to invite two looks like carelessness. The fact is that Bob Mason has only presented us with six characters in

BREAKING THE CODE

—BY—
HUGH WHITEMORE

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THE WEEK AHEAD



ROCK

TWANG-A-LONG: Dwight Yoakam, who was rejected by the Nashville record companies before he gathered a following on the Los Angeles rock circuit, has embarked on the Country establishment for its backward-looking approach. Yet behind the tough-guy sneer, the New Country singer from Appalachia is a fundamentalist whose show is as likely to include songs by George Jones and Johnny Cash as work from his latest album *Hillbilly De Luxe*. Thursday and Friday, Town & Country, London NW5 (01-267 3334).



DANCE

POETIC LICENCE: Sylvia Plath provides the subject of a dance-drama by Hans Kresnik, which his Heidelberg Dance Theatre brings to London this week for the Festival of German Arts. Two dancers, Kate Antrobus and Gabriele Barth, present different aspects of the poet's struggle to write, her domestic life and the personal crisis leading to her suicide. The performances are in a venue new to dance, a film studio close by the Thames at Bermondsey. Jacob Street Studios, Mill St, London SE1. From Tuesday to June 21.



THEATRE

MAN OF GOD: Alfred Molina, stepping out of the cast of the hit comedy *Serious Money*, but still to be seen as Joe Orton's lover and murderer in the film *Prick Up Your Ears*, doris the cassock to play a priest in *Jenkin's Ear*. Dusty Hughes's new play also stars Robert Urquhart as a former foreign correspondent who goes back to Central America to find a friend caught up in the political turmoil. With Nikolas Grace and Clara Higgins. Royal Court Theatre (01-730 1745), opens Tuesday after previews.



FILMS

HOT STUFF: Rupert Everett makes his bid for art-house respectability with Francesco Rosi's *Chronicle of a Death Foretold* (15), based on the novel by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. He plays a mystery man, newly arrived in a tropical village, whose marriage to a local beauty sets off a murder. Location shooting in Columbia ensures the right heat and vegetation, though some credibility is jeopardised by the international cast - including Omelia Muri and Alain Delon's son Anthony. Lumiere (01-836 0891), Gate Notting Hill (01-221 0220), from Friday.



RADIO

VICTORIA'S STATION: Anna Massey plays Queen Victoria in a seven-part biography, *Victoria*, by Richard Mullen and James Munson. Using unpublished letters and journals, the series modifies the traditional picture of a solemn woman with strict moral values and reveals her as a person with a keen sense of humour who was prepared to break with convention when the mood took her. She was also a talented singer. With Paul Daneman as Prince Albert. Radio 4, Wednesday, 11.03-11.48am.



FESTIVALS

MAGNUS OPUS: Sir Peter Maxwell Davies launched the first St Magnus Festival on Orkney in 1977 with the world premiere of his opera. For this year's festival the work is being revived in the building that inspired it, St Magnus Cathedral in Kirkwall, which is celebrating its 850th anniversary and will be visited later in the year by the Queen. Another festival highlight is a celebrity recital on Stromness by Vladimir Ashkenazy. Friday until June 24 (information: 0856 2433).

THEATRE LONDON

CELESTIAL BLUE: Christopher Haydon's play about "The Life and Death of Hilda Murrell", with Fann Kent and Pip Mayo as her, begins a summer tour with a London run. First seen and well-received last year. Duke of Cambridge, 64 Lawford Road, London NW5 (01-482 2687). Opens Tues.

HARD TIMES: Former skater John Curry leads a cast of four in an adaptation by Stephen Jeffreys, of the novel by Dickens. Oily Hamlet directs. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, London, N1 (01-225 1916). Previews Tues and Wed; press night Thurs.

MELON: Alan Bates in the title role of Simon Gray's latest play, as a publisher outwardly successful but secretly insecure. Directed by Christopher Morahan. Theatre Royal, Haymarket (01-930 9832). From Wed. Press night June 23.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: Caroline Smith directs Paul Shiller, Lynn Farrow and Ian Talbot in the quintessential Shakespearean play for this theatre. Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, London NW1 (01-486 2431). Previews Mon and Tues. Opens Wed. In repertory.

MISS JULIE: Royal Dramatic Theatre, Stockholm, directed by Ingmar Bergman, present two performances only, in Swedish, of the Strindberg sex-drama. Lyttelton (01-928 2252). Wed and Thurs.

BREAKING THE CODE: John Castle takes over the role of Alan Turing, computer genius and homosexual, in transfer of Hugh Whitemore's play. From Wednesday. Comedy Theatre (01-930 2578).

COURT IN THE ACT: Gabrielle Drake dazzles Michael Denison and Lee Montague with her briefs in this general French farce. Phoenix Theatre (01-836 2294).

JEEVES: Edward Duke plays Bertie, his man and sundry others in a likeable trip into Wodehouse. Wyndham's Theatre (01-836 3028).

SARCOPHAGUS: Three performances of remarkable Chernobyl play from Russia. Barbican Theatre (01-628 3878).

THE WESTWOODS: Intricate Alan Ayckbourn comedy about the four ages of a man and women: nice performances, and snatches of old songs. Etcetera Theatre, Old Red Lion, Camden Lock (01-482 4857).

CHILTERNHAM: Accidental Death of an Anarchist. Resident company in Gavin Richards's adaptation of the satirical farce by Dario Fo. Everyman (0242 572573). Operas Thurs.

FARNHAM: Scales of Justice: English premiere of Peter Saunders's dramatization of an episode of British legal history. In the First World War, a prominent MP is sued in the High Court by a German engineer who alleges "treacherous fraud". Redgrave (0252 715301). Opens Wed.

THE PRETENDERS: The show is very much Chisne Hynde plus backing band, and for all the great songs at their disposal, it somehow fails to catch fire.

QUIZ COMPETITION
THE TIMES / DEC SCHNEIDER COMPETITION
Today's question: In what year did Sir Alan Cobham make his Africa survey flight flying the Short Singapore?
The answer to this question is a number. Add this to the answers of the four previous questions which have appeared in *The Times* this week. Then call 01-400 3291 between 8am and 8pm tomorrow giving (1) your numerical solution; (2) your completion of the tie-breaking sentence which appeared in *Teaser's Computer Horizons*; and (3) your name and daytime telephone number. The winner will receive a holiday voucher for £1,000. This is the final week of the competition and the answer will be published in *Teaser's Computer Horizons*.

TELEVISION

WITNESS: ON THE MARGIN: Four-part investigation of Britain's inner-city crisis starts with a fly-on-the-wall impression of life in a flyover of Nottingham. TV, Tues, 10.30-11.30pm.

IN THE SHADOW OF FLUJISAN: New series on the wildlife of Japan which examines the role of animals in the country's culture, art and religion. BBC2, Wed, 8.15-9pm.

THE REPLACEMENTS: No-nonsense roots-rockers from Minneapolis, whose gig at the Mean Fiddler two weeks ago drew a chorus of critical approval. Check their album, *Please To Meet Me*. Tomorrow, Town & Country, London NW5 (01-267 3334).

GO WEST: The tour that was originally scheduled for last autumn, then rescheduled for the spring, begins at last, but has all the other cost them the initiative? Tomorrow, Bournemouth International Centre (0202 297297); Mon, Royal Court, Liverpool (051 708 4321); Tue, Manchester Apollo (061 273 3775); Thur, Edinburgh Playhouse (031 557 2590); Fri, Newcastle City Hall (091 261 2806).

STEVE EARLE: The singer/songwriter from San Antonio via Nashville, whose album *Guitar Town* is the sturdiest bridge yet to be built between new country and rock. Wed, Old Five Bells, Northampton (0604 711099); Thur, Irish Centre, Leeds (0532 480887); Fri, Venue, Edinburgh (031 557 3073).

BLOW SUCK: The life and times of the harmonica, invented in the Black Forest in 1820 and played by, among others, Abraham Lincoln. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Aga Khan and Larry Adler. Radio 4, today, 10.15-10.45pm.

EAST LYNNE: Mrs Henry Wood's famous Victorian melodrama of love, jealousy and murder, adapted in seven parts by Michael Bakewell. Rosemary Leach plays the authoress as narrator. Radio 4, tomorrow, 7-8pm.

WE WHO SERVE: Virginia Wade plays herself in Helen Kluger's play about four British girls trying their luck on the American tennis circuit. Radio 4, Thurs, 3-4pm.

GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS: Their third London programme (Mon-Wed) includes three masterworks, *Tudor's Jardin aux Lilas*, *Taylor's Aureole* and *Balanchine's Four Temperaments* plus *Passage* by resident choreographer James Kudelka. There are also further chances to see *Balanchine's Square Dance* with two Canadian works today, and the programme with *Stravinsky's Agon* and *Fine of Spring* Thurs to June 20. Sadler's Wells (01-278 8916).

DANSPRODUKTIE: This talented co-operative of dancers/choreographers from Holland opens a London season with *Dubbelstap*, based on Samuel Beckett. The Place (01-378 0031), Mon to June 23.

SCOTTISH BALLET: The tour of Peter Darrell's *Tales of Hoffmann*, a fine dance treatment of Offenbach, enters its last week: today at His Majesty's, Aberdeen (0224-641122), Tues to June 20 at Theatre Royal, Newcastle (091-232 2061).

SECOND STRIDE: Final performance of *Weighting the Heart*, in collaboration with the band Men Jumping, tonight at the Bloomsbury Theatre (01-387 9629) and Tues, Wed at Theatre Royal, York (0904-23568).

CONCERTS

GLAGOLITIC PHILHARMONIC: Janáček's *Glagolitic Mass* is performed by the Liverpool Philharmonic Choir, Orchestra and soloists under Sir Charles Mackerras. First, however, Ravel's *Rapsodie espagnole* and *Daphnis et Chloe* Suites Nos 1 and 2 are heard. Philharmonic Hall, Hope St, Liverpool (051 709 3789). Today, 7.30pm.

PINCHAS ZUKERMAN: Mozart's Violin Sonata K378, Brahms's Sonata Op 78 and Prokofiev's Sonata No 2 are played by Pinchas Zuckerman with Marc Nelweg at the piano. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191). Tomorrow, 3.15pm.

SHOSTAKOVICH'S SYMPHONY NO 13: Soloist, Gary Hoffman, is performed by the LSO under the composer's son, Maxim. Barbican Centre, Silk St, London EC2 (01-628 8795). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

MOZART/FAURE: Sir Colin Davis conducts the Philharmonia Chorus, Orchestra and soloists in Mozart's Coronation Mass and Faure's Requiem. Festival Hall, tomorrow, 7.30pm.

FREMAUX/PHILHARMONIA: The Philharmonia Orchestra is conducted by Louis Fremaux in Mozart's Symphony No 35 "Hafner" and the Mussorgsky-Ravel Pictures at an Exhibition. Cecile Ousset (piano) solos in Franck's Symphonic Variations and Faure's Ballade. Festival Hall, Tues, 7.30pm.

VERDI REQUIEM: The City of London Choir, London Concert Choir, Philharmonia Orchestra and soloists combine for Verdi's Requiem. Donald Cashmore conducts. Festival Hall, Wed, 7.30pm.

CAMARATA CONCERT: Julian Lloyd Webber directs the Manchester Camarata in Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No 3, Elgar's Serenade, solos in Haydn's C major Cello Concerto. Barbican Centre, Thurs, 8pm.

INSIDE DICKENS'S LONDON: GRAY'S INN TO DICKENS'S HOUSE: Meet Holborn tube, 2pm today, 22.25.

AN HISTORIC PUB WALK: THAMESIDE: Meet Blackfriars tube, 7.30pm today, 22.25.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY: Meet Gallery main entrance, 2.30pm tomorrow, 22.50.

HISTORIC WALK OF CANTERBURY: meet Longmarket, Canterbury, 2pm tomorrow, 21.20.

GUIDED WALK OF RICHMOND: meet Tourist Information Centre, 10.30am tomorrow, 50p.

JACK THE RIPPER AND THE ELEPHANT MAN MYSTERIES: meet Aldgate tube, 11am tomorrow, 23.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL: The *Rape of Lucretia* is the chosen opera this year, presented by the students of the Britten-Pears School, directed by Basil Coleman. Tomorrow and next Sat at 2.30pm, the conductor will be Stephen Westrop; on Fri, at 8pm, Stuart Bedford. The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (072885 3543).

FILMS ON TV
John Wayne as the big Swede, Ole Olsen, in John Ford's *The Long Voyage Home*. Made in 1940, the film uses four plays by Eugene O'Neill to weave a story of a tramp steamer carrying emigrants to Britain during the Second World War. Also on board are Thomas Mitchell, Barry Fitzgerald and Wilfrid Lawson; and the photography is by Gregg Toland, who in the same year shot *Citizen Kane*. Channel 4, today, 1-3pm.

NOTORIOUS (1946): Cary Grant and Ingrid Bergman smoking out Nazi Claude Rains in South America. Considered one of Hitchcock's finest films. Channel 4, today, 10-11.55pm.

COMANCHE STATION (1960): Crisp, perfectly executed little Western with Randolph Scott on the trail of a kidnapped wife. BBC2, Fri, 6.15-7.30pm.

GALLERIES OPENINGS
THE ARTIST'S EYE: Lucien Freud shows his own paintings, beside those of favourite Old Masters such as Rembrandt, Constable and Degas. The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (01-636 3321). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-6pm, free, until August 16. From Wednesday.

DRAWING IN ENGLAND FROM HILARY TO HOGARTH: 200 works by 75 artists, mainly 17th century, the best of which tend to be by foreigners such as Lely, Kneller, Van Dyck and Rubens. British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC2 (01-636 1555). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-6pm, free, until August 31. From Tuesday.

PIERRE BONNARD (1867-1947): 50 nude, portrait and still-life drawings spanning the French artist's career. JPL Fine Arts, 26 Davies Street, London W1 (01-493 2630). Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, free, until July 31. From Tuesday.

IN ANOTHER WORLD: Subtitled *Outsider Art From Europe And America*, this exhibition focuses on what used to be called Primitive Art; broadly speaking, work by untrained eccentrics. Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull (0482 222750). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 1.30-4.30pm, free, until July 19. From today.

ROSE HILTON AND MICHAEL UPTON: Paintings, principally of domestic and studio interiors, by colourful but totally and structurally exact painters. Newlyn Art Gallery, Penzance, Cornwall (0738 83715). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until July 11. From Monday.

MANET ETCHINGS: A rare opportunity to see an interesting aspect of the pioneering French painter's art. Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow (041 357 3929). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 1-5pm, free, until July 9. From Tuesday.

TABITHA SALMON: Paintings and drawings accurately portraying life in the Moscow suburb of Moskowskoye, the result of this illustrator living there for short periods last year. National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 2033). Mon-Sat 10am-11pm, free, until July 29. From Monday.

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FILMS

THE MAN FROM MAJORCA (15): The Swedish judicial system comes under attack in this tense thriller from Bo Widerberg, the Elvira Madigan man, based on a best-selling novel by a disillusioned criminologist. With Sven Wollter and Tomas von Brunn. Cannon Swiss Centre (01-439 4470), from Fri.

FIREWALKER (PG): Saturday matinee stuff with Chuck Norris and Lou Gossett as adventurers after Aztec gold. Melody Anderson tags along as the damsel in distress. Extravagant direction by J Lee Thompson. Cannon Haymarket (01-939 1527). Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310), from Fri.

WHITE OF THE EYE (18): Ten years after *Demon Seed*, Donald Cammell returns to the director's chair with a thriller piled high with flashbacks, red herrings and stylistic trickery. David Keith plays the husband suspected of many murders. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310), Cannon Panton Street (01-930 0631), from Fri.

EMMA'S WAR (15): Low-key Australian drama about a schoolgirl's coming of age during the Second World War. With Miranda Otto and, as the heroine's hard-pressed mother, Lee Remick. A directorial debut for actress Chylse Jessop. Curzon Phoenix (01-240 9661), from Fri.

THE KINNED (18): Imitative science-fiction film with sleek production values but no story worth the telling. David Allen Brooks and Rod Steiger head the unfortunate cast. Directed by Jeffrey O'Brien and Stephen Carpenter. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310), Cannon Panton Street (01-930 0631), from Fri.

BOOKINGS FIRST CHANCE
HASLEMERE FESTIVAL: 63rd festival celebrates centenaries of Geminiani and Karl Abel, with *Peeps at Peeps* costumed entertainment based on Peeps diaries, and *Manners, Music and Morality* gala evening of dance and drama from the time of Queen Anne. Performances by Dolmetsch Consort of Recorders. July 17-26. Box office, Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, Surrey (0428 2161).

SCOTTISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA IN THE HIGHLANDS: Booking for concerts in Dornoch Cathedral (part of Dornoch Festival), Elgin Town Hall, and Blair Castle, Perthshire; plus jamboree at Eden Court Theatre, Inverness, where the audience can play with musicians. Details from Eden Court Theatre, Bishop's Road, Inverness (0463 221718) or SCO, 18 Hovenden St, Edinburgh (031 6677354).

WEMBLEY CONCERTS: Booking for David Bowie and Cliff Richard (both on June 19-20), Genesis (July 1), Placido Domingo and the English Chamber Orchestra (June 21) and Beach Boys' 25th anniversary concert (July 19). Wembley box office, Wembley, Middlesex (01-902 1234).

NANCY SPERG: Works from 1954 to present by American feminist whose recent political drawings address torture, war and oppression. Ends tomorrow. Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market St, Edinburgh (031 225 2383).

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LAST CHANCE
ALEXANDER PUSHKIN: Exhibition to mark 150th anniversary of the death of the Russian poet. Ends today. British Library, Great Russell St, London WC1 (01-636 1555).

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Court of Appeal

Law Report June 13 1987

Court of Appeal

Putting conviction in evidence

Regina v Robertson
Regina v Golder
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice McCowan
[Judgment June 11]

Guidance for courts on the application of section 74 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 — conviction as evidence of commission of offence — was given by Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, giving the reserved judgment of the Court of Appeal on two appeals which were dismissed.

His Lordship said: "Section 74 is a provision which should be sparingly used. There will be occasions where, although the evidence may be technically admissible, its effect is likely to be so slight that it will be wiser not to adduce it. This is particularly so where there is any danger of a contravention of section 78."

"There is nothing to be gained by adducing evidence of doubtful value at the risk of having the conviction quashed because the admission of that evidence rendered the conviction unsafe or unsatisfactory."

"Secondly, where the evidence is admitted the judge should be careful, as the judge was here, to explain to the jury the effect of the evidence and its limitations."

Malcolm Robertson appealed against conviction after a five-day trial at Southwark Crown Court (Judge Owen Stabile, QC and a jury) of conspiracy to commit burglary at Comet discount warehouses and shops in a garage, attendant, for which he received four years and three years consecutive on further counts. His appeal against conviction had been dismissed on May 18 and reasons for the decision had been reserved.

Section 74 provides: "(1) In any proceedings the court may refuse to allow evidence on which the prosecution proposes to rely to be given if it appears to the court that, having regard to all the circumstances, including the circumstances in which the evidence was obtained, the admission of the evidence would have such an adverse effect on

the fairness of the proceedings that the court ought not to admit it."

Mr R. B. Tansey, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the appellant Robertson; Mr Philip Turt, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the appellant Golder; Mr Stewart Patterson for the Crown in both appeals.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant Robertson was tried after two co-defendants had pleaded guilty to 16 burglaries at Comet premises. His indictment charged one conspiracy with them, and two other counts. Mr Tansey submitted that the verdict was unsafe and unsatisfactory because of a serious irregularity in the course of the trial, relating to admissibility of evidence.

The Crown sought to prove the conspiracy by adducing evidence of the co-defendants' convictions of the 16 burglaries, which was admitted under section 74. Mr Tansey submitted that there was no issue that burglaries had occurred and, further, that the evidence should have been excluded as being unfair within section 78(1).

Section 74 had been considered in *R v O'Connor* (Peter [1986] 1 All ER 1000, [1986] 1 WLR 18, 1986). The heart of the problem was the correct interpretation of "issue in the proceedings". Only when that was determined could the court decide what in the particular circumstances was relevant and, thus, admissible.

As the transcript of *O'Connor* showed, the limit or scope of section 74 was expressly left open as being "a difficult point". Despite the assistance of counsel in the present appeals the difficulty remained.

Their Lordships thought that the time had come to attempt to provide some guidance for courts who had the task of applying section 74.

The word "issue" in relation to a trial was apt to cover not only an issue which was an essential ingredient in the offence charged, for instance, in a case where the fact that the goods were stolen (that was the restricted meaning) but also less fundamental issues arising during the course of the proceedings (that was the extended meaning).

Section 74 by using the words "any issue in these proceedings" did not seek to limit the word "issue" to the restricted meaning indicated.

Although the Criminal Law Revision Committee, Eleventh Report, Evidence (General) (Cmd 4991) (1972) was an indication that the committee might have been regarding the matter at least primarily in the restricted sense, their Lordships were not entitled to use that possibility as showing that the words of the section meant

other than what they plainly stated.

There was no support for a submission by Mr Tansey that the section applied only to proof of conviction of offences in which the defendant on trial played no part.

In the present case there certainly was an issue, indeed probably an issue in the restricted sense, namely, the issue of whether there was a conspiracy between the two men — of which their joint conviction of burglary was the clearest evidence.

It was that conspiracy to which the Crown sought to prove the appellant was a party. It was true that he was prepared to accept that there had been a series of burglaries at Comet's premises during the material times, but that would not preclude the Crown from relying on section 74 as the words of subsection (1) made clear.

The complaint under section 78 was that, by relying on section 74 to prove the conviction of the co-defendants, the prosecution deprived the appellant of the opportunity to cross-examine them.

However, their pleas and contentions did not on the face of them involve the appellant, whose name did not appear in the relevant counts. Consequently, even if they had given evidence in accordance with their pleas, counsel would have been unlikely to cross-examine them or, if he had, to have achieved anything except disaster for his client.

The judge was correct to admit the evidence.

Section 74 should be sparingly used and if used the judge should be careful to explain the limitations and effect of the evidence to the jury.

Two other grounds of appeal were considered and rejected. The verdict in respect of the appellant Robertson was neither unsafe nor unsatisfactory. The appeal was dismissed.

In Golder's case, two men were charged with having on November 19, 1985 robbed an attendant at Grays Garage of £284 and, on a second count, were charged with having on the next day robbed another garage attendant of £40 — the same offence as that on which the appellant was being tried.

The two men's pleas of guilty had been duly recorded by the court but neither man had been sentenced. The application to adduce the evidence was made under section 74.

Counsel submitted that the judge was wrong to admit the evidence, first, because the two men had not been "convicted".

The argument was that a plea of guilty did not become a conviction within the meaning of section 74 until sentence was passed. Up to that point, no

conviction existed. Thereafter it subsisted until quashed.

However, as Lord Reid made clear in *S (an Infant) v Recorder of Manchester* ([1971] AC 481), "conviction" was commonly used with two different meanings: often "final disposal of a case"; and not uncommonly "a finding of guilt".

That dual meaning of the word "conviction" was further illustrated in *R v Drew* ([1985] 1 WLR 914), where many of the authorities were reviewed.

The purpose which lay behind the enactment of section 74 was to enable proof of the commission of an offence by X to be proved by the record without the necessity of calling X to admit the truth of what appeared on the record.

Therefore, what was important was that a jury had found X's offence proved or that X himself had before a court formally admitted that he had committed the offence.

Provided that his plea had not been withdrawn nor the verdict of the jury, where there had been one, had been quashed on appeal, the conviction subsisted.

Whether or not X had been sentenced was irrelevant to the issue whether he had committed the offence. Therefore, the meaning of "conviction" in section 74 was the latter of two referred to by Lord Reid, namely, a finding of guilt or a formal plea of guilty.

The prosecution's desire to put the convictions of the two men in was in order to show that one had been quashed on appeal, by the appellant was in accordance with the facts as they were known and the confessions were, therefore, more likely to be true.

Other arguments advanced on behalf of the prosecution and of the appellant were similar to those in Robertson's appeal and did not need to be repeated here. Nor did their Lordships need to repeat their reasons for concluding that the judge was correct in ruling that the evidence was admissible.

For those reasons the appeal against conviction had been dismissed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Southwark Crown Court, Southwark, London SE16 5PU.

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Returning child to original jurisdiction

A v A (a Minor)
Before Lord Justice Mustill and Lord Justice Nourse
[Judgment June 10]

In determining whether there was a grave risk that the return of a child, who had wrongfully been removed from another country or wrongfully retained in England, to that other country would expose him to physical or psychological harm, for the purposes of Schedule 1 to the Child Abduction and Custody Act 1985 (which enacted the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction 1980), a judge was entitled to have regard to the practical consequences of making an order for his return.

Where therefore the judge was satisfied that a mother had wrongfully retained a child in England rather than returning him to Canada pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, his finding that if he ordered the child's return to Canada under article 12 of the 1980 Convention the mother would go to Canada with him had property been taken into

account by the judge in concluding that there was not a grave risk that the child's return would expose him to psychological harm.

"Psychological harm" in article 13(b) meant substantial and not trivial psychological harm.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by the mother of a child from an order of Mr Justice Ewbank under article 12 in Schedule 1 to the 1985 Act that the child be returned to Canada. The judge had suspended the order provided, *inter alia*, that the mother returned to Canada with the child within six weeks.

Article 13 in Schedule 1 to the 1985 Act provides: "... the judicial authority of the requested State is not bound to order the return of the child if the person ... [who] opposes its return establishes that — ... (b) there is a grave risk that his ... return would expose the child to physical or psychological harm or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation."

Mr Robert Johnson, QC and Mr Paul Stewart for the mother; Mr Peter Singer, QC, for the father.

Meaning of 'house' under Act

Sharpe and Others v Duke Street Securities NV
Before Lord Justice Fox and Mrs Justice Booth
[Judgment June 9]

A building which consisted of two floors with a flat on each floor, but which had been used for several years as a single dwelling, with access between the two floors having been opened up, was a "house" within Part 1 of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 which applied to houses and not flats or maisonettes.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the landlords, Duke Street Securities NV, from a decision dated November 10, 1986 of Judge Hunter sitting at Wandsworth County Court granting an application by Helen Sharpe, Alison Sharpe and David Sharpe, by his next friend John Wilberforce, for a declaration that they were entitled under Part 1 of the 1967 Act to acquire the freehold of the premises of 83/84 Trouville Road, Clapham.

Mr Leslie Joseph, QC and Mr Nigel Jones for the landlords; Mr Francis Ferris, QC and Miss Beverly-Ann Rogers for the applicants.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that 83 and 84 Trouville Road comprised a middle terrace building constructed about 1900 on ground and first floors two flats each with its own front door within a porch.

Mr Alan Sharpe, now deceased, and his family moved into number 84, the downstairs flat in 1970 but subsequently acquired the lease of both numbers 83 and 84 for the residue of the original term, and opened up a connecting door between the two premises.

In 1984 the deceased gave statutory notice pursuant to the 1967 Act of his desire to acquire the freehold under the provisions of the Act. He died in February 1985 and the present applicants were his personal representatives and his son.

The court had to determine the character of the building at the date when the deceased gave notice of his wish to acquire the freehold. At that time numbers 83 and 84 were and had been for some years lived in by the deceased and his family as a single residence, access between the two premises having been opened in 1980. Therefore it had been adapted for living in as a single unit.

Was it reasonable to call it a house? There was no doubt that having regard to the internal access and to its continued use for the purpose of habitation as a single dwelling for several years it could be called a house.

The landlords said that the building was vertically divided by the stairway to the first floor and that therefore having regard to the provisions of section 2(1)(b) of the 1967 Act it could not be a house since it was a building divided vertically.

That was not an acceptable submission. Section 2(1)(b) was concerned with the vertical division of a building into units. The terrace was a building vertically divided into units. But inside numbers 83 and 84 the division into units was not vertical at all.

The two flats were horizontally and not vertically divided. A building might be a house although horizontally divided into flats and maisonettes.

Mrs Justice Booth agreed.

Solicitors: L. B. Marks & Co; Taylor Garrett.

Committal order defective

Linklater v Linklater
The Court of Appeal should exercise its power under Order 59, rule 10(3) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, to cure a defective committal order for contempt of court, only in an exceptional case; in most cases such an order should be quashed and the contemptor, if in prison, released.

The Court of Appeal, (Lord Justice Mustill and Lord Justice Nourse) so stated on June 10, allowing an appeal by a contemptor from North Shields County Court (Judge Angus MacDonald) which had issued a committal order against him, suspended on condition that he comply with an injunction contained in the order. The order was defective because it did not specify the contempt in respect of which it had been made.

LORD JUSTICE MUSTILL said that the course taken in *Hill Samuel & Co Ltd v Littair* (The Times April 13, 1985; [1985] 129 SJ 433) was appropriate only where there was a defect which could properly be cured.

Where, as here, the order was so fundamentally defective that the court would in effect have to fill in County Court Form N79 on the applicant's behalf there was no scope for taking that course.

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RACING: BECKHAMPTON TRAINER CAN CAPTURE ELUSIVE GOLD TROPHY AT YORK

Dowsing looks on a handy mark

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Over the years, today's meeting at York, which is organised by Timeform to raise money for cancer relief and other charities, has been pretty kind to Jeremy Tree.

The master of Beckhampton has particularly fond memories of the corresponding meeting two years ago when he despatched a four-strong raiding party from his famous base in Wiltshire which returned home with three of the most valuable prizes in the bag.

Recalling that occasion with pleasure, Tree said yesterday that the William Hill Golden Spurs Trophy, the jewel in today's crown, has always eluded his oct.

"The nearest we got to winning it was in 1971 when Swing Easy was beaten half a length in a blanket finish. Yet, believe it or not, he went on to win the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot six days later," Tree said.

While conceding that Dowsing, his runner in today's

feature race, is not in the same league as Swing Easy, Tree remains hopeful of landing the spoils this time and the three-year-old is my nap.

Following that good run against Shaikya at Lingfield Park, this relatively under-exposed colt appears to have an excellent chance of giving Steve Raymond, a rewarding ride now that Pat Eddery cannot make the weight.

The extent of the task which confronted Dowsing at Lingfield last time out became apparent when Shaikya sub-

sequently beat some good fillies at Kempton Park, even though she had acquired her skill well in smart company earlier.

Dowsing began his season by winning a small prize over today's distance, six furlongs, at Warwick by three lengths.

He will be very hard to beat this afternoon, carrying only 7st 10lb.

My other principal fancy on the Knavesmire is Rhaizal to win the Michael Sobell Handicap now that his trainer Michael Stoute appears to

have overcome the problems that dogged the four-year-old all last year.

Stable companion Loud Appeal will obviously be a big fancy to win the Baker Lorenz Silver Gavel for his owner-breeders, Mr and Mrs Dennis Haynes, at Sandown Park but I prefer Stangi Vah, who would probably have won the Zetland Gold Cup at Redcar last time had the ground not been quite so firm.

After all the recent rain, the conditions underfoot will be more to his liking now.

Guide to our in-line racecard

103 (12) 0-4432 TIMEFORM 74 (COF.F.S.) (Mrs D Robinson) B Hall 5-10-0 B West (4) 58

Racecard summary. Draw in brackets. Six-figure form figures. F, pulled up. U, unseated rider. B, brought down. S, slipped up. R, refused. H, horse's name. M, mile. F, furlong. W, winner. H, hood. E, eyeblink. C, course winner. D, distance winner. CO, course and distance winner.

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3.40 WILLIAM HILL GOLDEN SPURS HANDICAP (3-Y-O: 223.114: 60) (15 runners) (10 runners)

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BATH

Selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Candales. 2.30 True Fact. 3.0 Bustamante. 3.30 Get The Money Down. 4.0 Carless. 4.30 Cross-Bencher. 5.0 Free Expression.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Warning Stakes. 3.30 Eleanor Carr. 4.0 Carless. 4.30 Goodwyns Lad. 5.0 Free Expression.

Going: good to firm. Draw: 54-1m, low numbers best.

2.0 JUNE SELLING HANDICAP (£1,082: 1m 2f 50yds) (20 runners)

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ATHLETICS

Rose can bloom again four years on from flowering in Helsinki

By Pat Butcher
Athletics Correspondent

It takes a special mentality to endure passing the lap counter 24 times while fighting off the attentions of 30 competitors, a dozen of whom are capable of capitalizing on the slightest weakness. The mounting pain of effort is compounded by the mental strain of working out if the finishing time is going to be good enough.

And even the welcome toll of the bell has the secondary ring of fear that others may scurry faster to the finish. For there is no obvious inhibitor to the mantle of David Bedford and Brendan Foster, no man capable of running away from the rest in this afternoon's United Kingdom 10,000 metres championship, sponsored by Kodak, in Gateshead. The first two will join Jon Solly to Britain's team for the world championships in Rome, as long as they run under the qualifying time of 28 minutes.

All of which promises, as one of the principal contenders, Nick Rose, put it, "a hell of a race." On paper, Rose is the fastest man in the field. But, as he would be loath to admit, the paper is wearing a bit thin. For Rose, aged 35, is also the oldest man in the field and his time of 27min 31.19sec dates back to 1983, the year he finished seventh in the inaugural world championships in Helsinki.

But the likes of Carlos Lopes, Miruts Yifter and Priscilla Welch have long since proven that athletic age is no barrier to success. And there are few more mentally strong runners in the field than Rose.

He says that he has had his best winter's training for three years, winning two American road races against top opposition last month before returning to win the Inter-Counties 5,000 metres with a last lap of 56 seconds, which was more telling than his finishing time of 14 minutes.

Mike McLeod is another member of the "old guard" whom it would be invidious to dismiss. McLeod achieved the impressive feat of winning a local road mile in the North East in 4min 09sec three weeks ago, then set out seven minutes later to win the accompanying 10-kilometre race against a different field.

McLeod's admitted failure in the Commonwealth 10,000 metres last summer has affected him so much that this often terse character has been talking about it for the last month to prepare himself for this afternoon.

Steve Jones, like Geoff Smith, may find both marathon selection for Rome and the younger men too strong a combination to solicit top



Oldest and fastest: Rose hopes to see off his younger rivals

performances. And if Carl Thackeray does not go out and make the pace fast, as he did in the United Kingdom championship 5,000 metres, then Steve Bians, the acknowledged hero of the Commonwealth 10,000 metres last year, knows that he must raise the stakes at some point, to avoid being out-sprinted.

Paul Davies-Hale, Steve Harris, Jon Richards and Dave Lewis proved themselves at junior level, but have still to take that extra step up

to take on the likes of McLeod and Rose.

Ultimately, though, it might be another local athlete brought up in the shadow of Foster and McLeod who proves the man for the occasion. Geoff Turnbull swapped strides with Said Aouita at the end of last track season and finished a close fifth in the Seville 3,000 metres two weeks ago. His time of 7min 45sec suggests he has the pace to leave everybody gasping if he is still in contention at the bell.

Spinks appears to be planning a defensive strategy before letting off the "Spinks Jinx", the sneaky right hand, but one never can tell with Spinks, who was the Olympic gold medalist and all his 30 years, including two against Larry Holmes, in providing as he went.

He says: "Everybody seems to be boxing with a certain style. I don't let anyone put a style to me. I do the things I have to do. I am at home in a boxing ring. I know what to do with my daughter. Or I would be worried about my Mum in St. Louis. Right now I am thinking about all the things I can do in the ring. Everybody knows what Cooney is going to do, throw that left hook. Nobody knows what I am going to do, not even I know."

Spinks is the favourite in the betting in Reno, Hawaii's boxing book manager, Joe Bachman, says: "We have had good action on both sides. The fight opened even but now Spinks is favourite. A lot of small betters smell a rat with Cooney, a lot believe that he is a media creation. Twenty-four of Cooney's 29 opponents would disagree with that. The left hook saw them off."

Spinks, who likes to be the underdog, is taking on chances and will make the most of even two punches that he is taking. The bigger gloves will prove against those Cooney blows.

The Jaguars have proved so economical that they cannot use the full 2,550 litres allocated to them for the race. The turbo-charged cars, though, will have to tailor their boost pressure to control their consumption. "We expect they will be setting the pace for the first quarter of the race," says Walkinshaw. "Then ease up to conserve fuel. As long as we are within a lap or a half and a half of them at that point I shall be content. We've worked out our race tactics, but I'm quite prepared to make adjustments if necessary as the race develops."

"I told Sir John Egan (the chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars Limited) I thought it would take three years to win Le Mans. I now think we have a realistic chance of doing so this year, which puts us one year ahead of my schedule. One thing is for sure, it will be an interesting battle."

Britain's Derek Bell, driving again for Porsche and already a four-time winner, agrees. "I think this year's race will be a very interesting tactical contest - just you wait and see." Last night, Sir John Egan flew here to do just that. "So far," he said, "everything has gone exactly according to plan, but now the real work begins."

Derbyshire champions grow long on endurance. In the Midlands regional semi-finals of the Dunlop Champion of Champions tournament at Birmingham Squash Rackets Centre, two of them, Lesley Sturgess - of Stonebridge - and Jason Walker - of North Derbyshire - returned from two-game deficits against seeded players to reach the regional finals.

Miss Sturgess, aged 28, defeated the top-seeded Midlands woman, Beth Dryhurst, of Inghams Club, 6-9, 1-9, 9-1, 9-3 to reach the final against Karen

Whitlow, of Newmans Club, who defeated Carol Muir of Nottingham 9-4, 9-1, 9-3. Miss Dryhurst is the reigning British Open veteran champion, although her speed around the court and controlled lobbing for two games belied her 41 years.

Jason Walker seemed in similar trouble against Jim McCollum, aged 38, as the first two games of their match were skillfully shepherded by the second-seeded Parkridge doctor. But a lengthy rally at 4-6 in the third game appeared to sap the energy reserves of McCollum.

To complete the seedings reversal at Birmingham, Kevin Higginson, the Shifnal and Wolverhampton double champion, overturned the Midlands favourite, the Welsh international, Alan Williams, 9-7, 9-5, 1-9, 9-6.

RESULTS: Midlands regional semi-finals: Alan Williams (Shifnal) vs Kevin Higginson (Wolverhampton) 9-7, 9-5, 1-9, 9-6; J. Walker (Parkridge) vs J. McCollum (Edgworths) 9-7, 9-5, 1-9, 9-6. Women's 1st Sturgess (Stonebridge) vs Dryhurst (Inghams) 6-9, 1-9, 9-1, 9-3; R. Whitlow (Newmans) vs C. Muir (Nottingham) 9-4, 9-1, 9-3, 9-5.

BOXING

The second round is won by Spinks

From Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent
Atlantic City

With still a day to go before shots are fired by Michael Spinks and Gerry Cooney in the 12th round of the Shore here on Monday, Spinks was an important victory at the expense of Cooney's morale. After days of haggling by the two corners, the New Jersey Athletic Commission decided that 10-ounce gloves should be worn and not the eight-ounce ones that Cooney wanted.

Apart from softening the impact of the heavier gloves' punch, in this case the 6ft 7in, 225-lb Cooney, the heavier gloves will help the hit and run type of boxer like Spinks to defend better and find the target more easily.

Eddie Futch, the trainer of the former undefeated world light heavyweight and heavyweight champion, said: "No fewer than four mats protected the west part of the square and fielding was a dangerous business on an ice-rink outfield. With all this considered, it was something of

"We don't mind about the 20 foot ring," he said. "Michael is smart enough to take care of that, but the bigger gloves are important. It will lessen the power of Cooney's left hook by that much and make it easier for Michael to win on points."

Cooney's manager, Dennis Rappaport, who was once the smartest, cockiest salesman of East Jersey, was given to leaping off at the slightest hint of losing an argument. "Spinks would like to fight with pillows if they let him. Spinks would also like to fight in a football field," he said, going off to secure a referee from the NJAC who would allow Cooney to corner the 30-pound lighter Spinks and belabour him with the heaviest left hooks in the world.

"The only time the fight should be broken up is when both are hurt," said Rappaport. "If a fighter has an arm free the referee has got to let him work. If you don't you are going to have the Bolshevik Ballet out there."

All the same, Spinks intends to lead Cooney a dance. For the last three years he has been finishing off his training with two rounds of shadow boxing with three and a half pounds in iron weights added to his gloves. "Heavy hands," his corner men call them. "That's to strengthen the arms so you can keep them up and catch those Cooney shots on the gloves and elbows," they said.

Spinks appears to be planning a defensive strategy before letting off the "Spinks Jinx", the sneaky right hand, but one never can tell with Spinks, who was the Olympic gold medalist and all his 30 years, including two against Larry Holmes, in providing as he went.

He says: "Everybody seems to be boxing with a certain style. I don't let anyone put a style to me. I do the things I have to do. I am at home in a boxing ring. I know what to do with my daughter. Or I would be worried about my Mum in St. Louis. Right now I am thinking about all the things I can do in the ring. Everybody knows what Cooney is going to do, throw that left hook. Nobody knows what I am going to do, not even I know."

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Yorkshire break drought to shower praise on Carrick

By Alan Lee

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire beat Surrey by 76 runs.

Yorkshire reached their first Lord's final for 15 years yesterday when the weather in Leeds related sufficiently for Surrey's much interrupted attempt to score 239 and claim an improbable Benson and Hedges Cup triumph fell emphatically short.

Having lost four semi-finals since their last big day in 1972, this was a sweet occasion for Yorkshire and Phil Carrick, their new captain. In truth Surrey at no stage looked like doing it, the night watchman, Clinton, the opening batsman, was last out for 69 in the 49th over, they had lost their final five wickets for only 25 runs.

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Cash growing in value but he may miss out on the next instalment

That is true. Edberg is no slouch (not when the ball is in play, anyway) but nor is he the most dynamic of tennis players. Maybe he should go to work for a while with Frank Dick, the British athletics coach, who must take some of the credit for the recent improvement in Boris Becker's footwork and general agility.

Consequently, the latest edition of Becker is a little quicker, a little better balanced, in setting himself up for his ground strokes. This was evident yesterday while Becker was beating David

The show

By Richard Evans

Muddled but unbowed, ProServ will be back in Edinburgh next year in an attempt to inject a

little more of the 'pro' into Scottish tennis.

It has been a wet and controversial introduction to sporting presentation north of the border. The American management company that looks after Ivan Lendl among other leading stars, But Michael Campbell, the United Kingdom managing director, insists that the success of the Scotland Championships have got off to an encouraging start.

"Providing the final day isn't a complete wash-out, we will come out with a small profit and all of it will go towards improving the event next year," Campbell said.

"We want to work with the Scottish LTA and, hopefully, get to the point where we can build bubbles or some other type of indoor facility so that we will be able to stage winter events as well as the summer ones," Scottish tennis supporters have commented.

YCLING

makes a big return

Scott, Rijeka

ried about the race, because "it's not here, and it's a physically taxing course," he declined to show concern over the championships, where he now lags way behind, with zero points to Gardner's 14.

"It's never over until the end, so I'm not giving up yet," he

The British rider, Rob McEneaney, crashed yesterday morning, breaking a finger.

PRACTICE TIMES: 1. W. Gardner (Aus.) 1:30.45; 2. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:30.75sec; 3. B. G. W. Brown (GB) 1:31.00; 4. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:31.25; 5. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:31.50; 6. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:31.75; 7. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:32.00; 8. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:32.25; 9. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:32.50; 10. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:32.75; 11. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:33.00; 12. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:33.25; 13. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:33.50; 14. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:33.75; 15. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:34.00; 16. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:34.25; 17. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:34.50; 18. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:34.75; 19. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:35.00; 20. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:35.25; 21. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:35.50; 22. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:35.75; 23. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:36.00; 24. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:36.25; 25. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:36.50; 26. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:36.75; 27. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:37.00; 28. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:37.25; 29. J. H. W. Brown (GB) 1:37.50; 30. J. H. W. 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RESULTS: Quarter-finals: G. Masters (Surrey) beat P. H. Anderson (Gloucestershire) 4-1; J. B. Gower (4) and J. S. Smeaton (Kent) beat J. Wade (Leicestershire) 2-1; and J. J. B. Baker (Sussex) beat J. C. D. White (Durham) 2-0. In the semi-finals, G. Masters beat J. S. Smeaton 2-0; and J. B. Gower beat J. C. D. White 2-0. In the final, G. Masters beat J. B. Gower 2-0.

We saw the other side of the golfing Moon yesterday. On Thursday she had made so many unexpected recoveries that a caddie declared she could have walked out of Colditz. Yesterday her play through the

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated):
 41: B Lunsford (US), 74, 71, 142; S Moon
 (US), 69, 73, 143; M-L. Taya (FI), 72, 71,
 144; A Nicholas, 72, 72; O Dowling, 74, 70;
 H Melnick (US), 73, 71, 145; M Burton, 71;
 4: R Lautens (Switz, amateur), 74, 71; M
 Vernersten (Swe), 74, 70, 145; F Desau
 (FI), 73, 68; G Stewart, 75, 71; C Dibrach
 (Aus), 74, 72; K Douglas, 75, 72; P
 Johnson, 73, 73; P Grace-Whitaker, 73,
 73, 147; B Boozler (US), 74, 73; J
 Connachan, 74, 74; A Sheard, 73, 75;
 F Reid, 75, 73; C Patton, 77, 71; R Hast,
 77, 71. Other scores: 150: L Neumann,
 152: L Davies and M Thomson.

Disqualification loomed but after consulting various reference books, Wing Commander Jim Marshall, the club secretary, decided that no rule had been broken and simply changed the name at the top of each card.

SCORES: Third round: P Striver (US) bt O Ransburn (SA) 6-2 6-3.

s found wanting

other that they have fielded here. Sexton said that he was committed to giving everyone a couple of games rather than picking the team solely on merit as he would for a European championship tie.

Injuries are also notwithstanding. Gascoigne and Keown would have played against France. Sexton said that they missed Keown's pace in defence.

After slips by Dorrzell and Caesar, England were insufficiently equipped in attack to reduce the balance. It was Sexton said: "Calling after what we had done earlier." Having

...none of our players took possibility," Sexton said. "The elusive Gascoigne who in the previous matches took the game and the scruff of the neck, you said extra bit of confidence

needed just a draw to be their last game to qualify for Sunday's final. England are left with nothing higher are aim for than fifth place today – and, of course, their future success.

FOR THE RECORD

TOP COUNTRIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Wales, Haverfordwest 51-3 v. Shrewsbury, 10-11-90; 52-0 v. Newport, 11-11-90; 53-0 v. Swansea, 12-11-90; 54-0 v. R. Swift, 13-11-90; 55-0 v. R. Swift, 14-11-90; 56-0 v. R. Swift, 15-11-90; 57-0 v. R. Swift, 16-11-90; 58-0 v. R. Swift, 17-11-90; 59-0 v. R. Swift, 18-11-90; 60-0 v. R. Swift, 19-11-90; 61-0 v. R. Swift, 20-11-90; 62-0 v. R. Swift, 21-11-90; 63-0 v. R. Swift, 22-11-90; 64-0 v. R. Swift, 23-11-90; 65-0 v. R. Swift, 24-11-90; 66-0 v. R. Swift, 25-11-90; 67-0 v. R. Swift, 26-11-90; 68-0 v. R. Swift, 27-11-90; 69-0 v. R. Swift, 28-11-90; 70-0 v. R. Swift, 29-11-90; 71-0 v. R. Swift, 30-11-90; 72-0 v. R. Swift, 1-12-90; 73-0 v. R. Swift, 2-12-90; 74-0 v. R. Swift, 3-12-90; 75-0 v. R. Swift, 4-12-90; 76-0 v. R. Swift, 5-12-90; 77-0 v. R. Swift, 6-12-90; 78-0 v. R. Swift, 7-12-90; 79-0 v. R. Swift, 8-12-90; 80-0 v. R. Swift, 9-12-90; 81-0 v. R. Swift, 10-12-90; 82-0 v. R. Swift, 11-12-90; 83-0 v. R. Swift, 12-12-90; 84-0 v. R. Swift, 13-12-90; 85-0 v. R. Swift, 14-12-90; 86-0 v. R. Swift, 15-12-90; 87-0 v. R. Swift, 16-12-90; 88-0 v. R. Swift, 17-12-90; 89-0 v. R. Swift, 18-12-90; 90-0 v. R. Swift, 19-12-90; 91-0 v. R. Swift, 20-12-90; 92-0 v. R. Swift, 21-12-90; 93-0 v. R. Swift, 22-12-90; 94-0 v. R. Swift, 23-12-90; 95-0 v. R. Swift, 24-12-90; 96-0 v. R. Swift, 25-12-90; 97-0 v. R. Swift, 26-12-90; 98-0 v. R. Swift, 27-12-90; 99-0 v. R. Swift, 28-12-90; 100-0 v. R. Swift, 29-12-90; 101-0 v. R. Swift, 30-12-90; 102-0 v. R. Swift, 31-12-90; 103-0 v. R. Swift, 1-1-91; 104-0 v. R. Swift, 2-1-91; 105-0 v. R. Swift, 3-1-91; 106-0 v. R. Swift, 4-1-91; 107-0 v. R. Swift, 5-1-91; 108-0 v. R. Swift, 6-1-91; 109-0 v. R. Swift, 7-1-91; 110-0 v. R. Swift, 8-1-91; 111-0 v. R. Swift, 9-1-91; 112-0 v. R. Swift, 10-1-91; 113-0 v. R. Swift, 11-1-91; 114-0 v. R. Swift, 12-1-91; 115-0 v. R. Swift, 13-1-91; 116-0 v. R. Swift, 14-1-91; 117-0 v. R. Swift, 15-1-91; 118-0 v. R. Swift, 16-1-91; 119-0 v. R. Swift, 17-1-91; 120-0 v. R. Swift, 18-1-91; 121-0 v. R. Swift, 19-1-91; 122-0 v. R. Swift, 20-1-91; 123-0 v. R. Swift, 21-1-91; 124-0 v. R. Swift, 22-1-91; 125-0 v. R. Swift, 23-1-91; 126-0 v. R. Swift, 24-1-91; 127-0 v. R. Swift, 25-1-91; 128-0 v. R. Swift, 26-1-91; 129-0 v. R. Swift, 27-1-91; 130-0 v. R. Swift, 28-1-91; 131-0 v. R. Swift, 29-1-91; 132-0 v. R. Swift, 30-1-91; 133-0 v. R. Swift, 31-1-91; 134-0 v. R. Swift, 1-2-91; 135-0 v. R. Swift, 2-2-91; 136-0 v. R. Swift, 3-2-91; 137-0 v. R. Swift, 4-2-91; 138-0 v. R. Swift, 5-2-91; 139-0 v. R. Swift, 6-2-91; 140-0 v. R. Swift, 7-2-91; 141-0 v. R. Swift, 8-2-91; 142-0 v. R. Swift, 9-2-91; 143-0 v. R. Swift, 10-2-91; 144-0 v. R. Swift, 11-2-91; 145-0 v. R. Swift, 12-2-91; 146-0 v. R. Swift, 13-2-91; 147-0 v. R. Swift, 14-2-91; 148-0 v. R. Swift, 15-2-91; 149-0 v. R. Swift, 16-2-91; 150-0 v. R. Swift, 17-2-91; 151-0 v. R. Swift, 18-2-91; 152-0 v. R. Swift, 19-2-91; 153-0 v. R. Swift, 20-2-91; 154-0 v. R. Swift, 21-2-91; 155-0 v. R. Swift, 22-2-91; 156-0 v. R. Swift, 23-2-91; 157-0 v. R. Swift, 24-2-91; 158-0 v. R. Swift, 25-2-91; 159-0 v. R. Swift, 26-2-91; 160-0 v. R. Swift, 27-2-91; 161-0 v. R. Swift, 28-2-91; 162-0 v. R. Swift, 29-2-91; 163-0 v. R. Swift, 30-2-91; 164-0 v. R. Swift, 31-2-91; 165-0 v. R. Swift, 1-3-91; 166-0 v. R. Swift, 2-3-91; 167-0 v. R. Swift, 3-3-91; 168-0 v. R. Swift, 4-3-91; 169-0 v. R. Swift, 5-3-91; 170-0 v. R. Swift, 6-3-91; 171-0 v. R. Swift, 7-3-91; 172-0 v. R. Swift, 8-3-91; 173-0 v. R. Swift, 9-3-91; 174-0 v. R. Swift, 10-3-91; 175-0 v. R. Swift, 11-3-91; 176-0 v. R. Swift, 12-3-91; 177-0 v. R. Swift, 13-3-91; 178-0 v. R. Swift, 14-3-91; 179-0 v. R. Swift, 15-3-91; 180-0 v. R. Swift, 16-3-91; 181-0 v. R. Swift, 17-3-91; 182-0 v. R. Swift, 18-3-91; 183-0 v. R. Swift, 19-3-91; 184-0 v. R. Swift, 20-3-91; 185-0 v. R. Swift, 21-3-91; 186-0 v. R. Swift, 22-3-91; 187-0 v. R. Swift, 23-3-91; 188-0 v. R. Swift, 24-3-91; 189-0 v. R. Swift, 25-3-91; 190-0 v. R. Swift, 26-3-91; 191-0 v. R. Swift, 27-3-91; 192-0 v. R. Swift, 28-3-91; 193-0 v. R. Swift, 29-3-91; 194-0 v. R. Swift, 30-3-91; 195-0 v. R. Swift, 31-3-91; 196-0 v. R. Swift, 1-4-91; 197-0 v. R. Swift, 2-4-91; 198-0 v. R. Swift, 3-4-91; 199-0 v. R. Swift, 4-4-91; 200-0 v. R. Swift, 5-4-91; 201-0 v. R. Swift, 6-4-91; 202-0 v. R. Swift, 7-4-91; 203-0 v. R. Swift, 8-4-91; 204-0 v. R. Swift, 9-4-91; 205-0 v. R. Swift, 10-4-91; 206-0 v. R. Swift, 11-4-91; 207-0 v. R. Swift, 12-4-91; 208-0 v. R. Swift, 13-4-91; 209-0 v. R. Swift, 14-4-91; 210-0 v. R. Swift, 15-4-91; 211-0 v. R. Swift, 16-4-91; 212-0 v. R. Swift, 17-4-91; 213-0 v. R. Swift, 18-4-91; 214-0 v. R. Swift, 19-4-91; 215-0 v. R. Swift, 20-4-91; 216-0 v. R. Swift, 21-4-91; 217-0 v. R. Swift, 22-4-91; 218-0 v. R. Swift, 23-4-91; 219-0 v. R. Swift, 24-4-91; 220-0 v. R. Swift, 25-4-91; 221-0 v. R. Swift, 26-4-91; 222-0 v. R. Swift, 27-4-91; 223-0 v. R. Swift, 28-4-91; 224-0 v. R. Swift, 29-4-91; 225-0 v. R. Swift, 30-4-91; 226-0 v. R. Swift, 1-5-91; 227-0 v. R. Swift, 2-5-91; 228-0 v. R. Swift, 3-5-91; 229-0 v. R. Swift, 4-5-91; 230-0 v. R. Swift, 5-5-91; 231-0 v. R. Swift, 6-5-91; 232-0 v. R. Swift, 7-5-91; 233-0 v. R. Swift, 8-5-91; 234-0 v. R. Swift, 9-5-91; 235-0 v. R. Swift, 10-5-91; 236-0 v. R. Swift, 11-5-91; 237-0 v. R. Swift, 12-5-91; 238-0 v. R. Swift, 13-5-91; 239-0 v. R. Swift, 14-5-91; 240-0 v. R. Swift, 15-5-91; 241-0 v. R. Swift, 16-5-91; 242-0 v. R. Swift, 17-5-

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<p>POLO</p>	<p>YACHTING</p>
<p>Frasers made to fight for victory</p>	<p>Woman in a class of her own</p>

The race was eventually won by the Italian team of Paola Porta and Anna Barabino who normally circulate in the high teens. But Spain's Teresa Zabeli did well to climb back from near last to sixth ninth and thus move to second place overall.

With only four points now

